

# Archeological Testing of the World War II Prisoner-of-War Camp (5EP1221) at Fort Carson, El Paso County, Colorado

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Prepared for and funded by
The Directorate of Environmental Compliance and Management
Fort Carson, Colorado

Midwest Archeological Center National Park Service Lincoln, Nebraska

May 1999

### REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources.

gathering and maintaining the data needed, ar collection of information, including suggestion Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 2220	nd completing and reviewing the collection of is for reducing this burden, to Washington Hei 12-4302, and to the Office of Management and	information. Send comments rega adquarters Services, Directorate for Budget, Paperwork Reduction Proj	rding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this r Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson ect (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.
1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave black		3. REPORT TYPE AN	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE  Archeological Testing of the Fort Carson, Colorado	e World War II Prisoner-of-Wa	ar Camp (5EP1221),	5. FUNDING NUMBERS
6. AUTHOR(S)  Melissa A. Connor, Julie S.	Field, and Karin M. Roberts		
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION N National Park Service Midwest Archeological Cen 100 Centennial Mall, North Lincoln, NE 68502	nter		8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER
9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AG Directorate of Environment Fort Carson, Colorado	ENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES		10. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES			
12a. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY	STATEMENT		12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE
Available			А
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 work	ds)		
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14. SUBJECT TERMS			15. NUMBER OF PAGES
World War II, POW, Fort Ca	arson		16. PRICE CODE
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT Available	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE Available	19. SECURITY CLASSIFIC OF ABSTRACT Available	CATION 20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT Available

#### Technical Abstract

From 6 June to 23 June 1995, a three-person crew documented the archeological remains at the World War II prisoner-of-war camp (5EP1221) at Fort Carson Military Reservation, Colorado Springs, Colorado. The purpose was to examine the potential of the site for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. The site was impacted by the placement of military housing over much of the camp area, and also by a trailer court that was built in the 1960s and later demolished. A 1945 aerial photograph of the site was superimposed over the current topographic map, allowing the archeologists to locate the camp remains. Extant remains include foundation pillars, road fill and ditches, landscaping, and scattered artifacts. Four one-meter-square units were excavated along with 29 shovel tests in order to assess the potential for subsurface remains. The site no longer has the integrity to be eligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

### Popular Abstract

In 1943, when the United States began holding foreign prisoners of war, Camp Carson, in Colorado Springs, Colorado, was one of the military installations chosen to house the prisoners. In that same year, a 3,000-man POW camp was built at the northwest corner of the military reservation. Then in 1945, the conversion of existing facilities added space for 5,000 more POWs. Additional base camps existed in Colorado at Greeley and Trinidad, but the facilities at Camp Carson were the most extensive in the state. The prisoners worked throughout the Colorado area, helping to fill the labor shortage created during World War II. In this sense, they were an important part of the wartime economy.

Demolition of the buildings began soon after World War II, and the camp is now an archeological site. The purpose of the work presented in this volume was to determine whether the archeological remains could add to our knowledge of the life of the prisoners during World War II. Unfortunately, the site has been heavily impacted by post–World War II activities and too little is left in the area to add substantially to the existing literature.

### Acknowledgments

The Directorate of Environmental Compliance and Management, Fort Carson, Colorado, provided funding for this project. Stephen Chomko acted as our liaison with the Army. Bob Riley, Directorate of Public Works, Fort Carson, assisted us in locating many of the plans for the camp.

Many people assisted in the research associated with the report. Jepson's (1991) report was a solid base on which to build. Tom Beuker and Jan Worrel provided information on POW camps in Nebraska and Colorado, respectively. Carolyn Bernacki sorted through material at the National Archives in Washington, D.C., and sent copies of the most relevant literature. Doug Scott and the late Ed Sudderth both lent their considerable expertise to the identification of artifacts. In addition, Lt. General Charles Corcoran responded to Historical Architect Jim Schneck's request for an interview about the Old Hospital Complex, and some of the background information he provided on Fort Carson proved useful here as well.

The production of the report also required help from many people. Karin Roberts completed many of the line illustrations. Carrol Moxham completed the remainder of the illustrations and was responsible for the final layout of all illustrations. John Andresen and Ken Gobber completed the editing on the volume.

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### Foreword

The research reported in this manuscript is an important part of the Fort Carson Cultural Resources Management Program, whose goal is to maintain the largest possible area for military training while protecting significant cultural resources. The cultural resources program incorporates prehistoric and historic archeological issues, architectural issues, Native American concerns, public education, community relations, environmental and mission enhancement, curation, and compliance into a comprehensive management program. Guided by a Cultural Resources Management Plan, the program takes a long-term systematic approach to meeting the identification, evaluation, and resource protection requirements embodied in the National Historic Preservation Act. The National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, provides assistance in meeting Fort Carson's cultural resource goals.

Fort Carson uses a multidisciplinary approach, combining archeological theory and historical methods with geological, geomorphological, botanical, and statistical techniques and procedures in order to focus its efforts to locate, evaluate, and protect significant cultural resources. Professional studies and consultations with Native American tribes have resulted in the identification of 86 properties that are eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on Fort Carson. All major prehistoric and historic cultural periods recognized on the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains are represented by the cultural resources on Fort Carson and the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site. Sites of the Paleoindian, Archaic, Ceramic, and Protohistoric periods are present, as are sites from the Fur Trade Era, nineteenth-century Hispanic and Euroamerican settlement, early twentieth-century homesteading and ranching, and World War II—and Cold War—era military sites. The current work at the World War II Prisoner-of-War camp provides invaluable information on the history of Fort Carson in the early years.

The Cultural Resources Management Program is in the Directorate of Environmental Compliance and Management (DECAM), which is tasked with maintaining Fort Carson's compliance with federal, state, and local environmental laws and mandates. The DECAM holistic management philosophy considers that all resources are interrelated. Decisions affecting one resource will impact other resources. The decisions we make today will affect the condition of the Department of the Army lands and resources for future training, research, and recreation. Mission requirements, training resources, wildlife, range, soil, hydrology, air, and recreation considerations all influence cultural resource management decisions. Integrating cultural compliance into a comprehensive planning process reduces the time and effort expended on the compliance process, minimizes conflicts between resource protection and use, allows flexibility in project design, minimizes cost, and maximizes resource protection.

Federal laws protect the resources on Fort Carson and the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site; theft and vandalism are federal crimes. Protective measures ensure that Army activity does not inadvertently impact National Register sites. Fort Carson does not publicize site information location. Sites are not developed for public visitation. Similar resources are located in the Picketwire Canyonlands, where public visits can be arranged through the U.S. Forest Service, Comanche National Grasslands in La Junta, Colorado.

Fort Carson endeavors to make results of the cultural resource investigation available to the public and scientific communities. Technical reports are on file at the Fort Carson Curation Facility and Colorado State Historic Preservation Office and are available through the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia. Selected reports have also been distributed to public libraries in Colorado. Three video programs produced by Fort Carson are periodically shown on Public Broadcasting Stations. Fort Carson continues to demonstrate that military training and resource protection are mutually compatible goals.

Stephen A. Chomko Cultural Resources Manager Directorate of Environmental Compliance and Management Fort Carson, Colorado September 1998

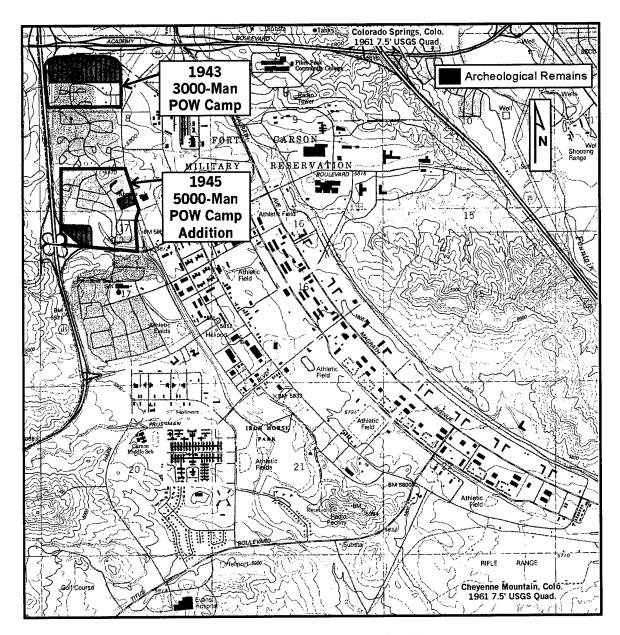


Figure 1. Location of the POW camp at Fort Carson.

### I. Introduction

### **Terminology**

In this report, prisoners of war are referred to by the abbreviation POW rather than PW. During World War II, the back of the prisoners' clothing was painted with the initials "PW." Also, much of the official World War II correspondence within the Armed Services refers to the prisoners as "PWs." However, since World War II, "POW" has become the accepted abbreviation for prisoner of war. Thus, the authors wish to make it clear that we use the term "POW" not out of ignorance of the WWII conventions, but rather in deference to modern usage.

This volume also refers to both Camp Carson and Fort Carson. These terms are not used interchangeably. In August 1954 Camp Carson officially became a permanent military installation and the name was changed to Fort Carson. Since the POW camp closed in 1946, there never was a POW camp at Fort Carson. The authors use Camp Carson when describing activities before 1954 and Fort Carson when discussing general topics or describing activities after 1954.

### Purpose and History of Work

The purpose of this project was to investigate the potential for archeological integrity and subsurface remains at 5EP1221, the POW camp at Camp Carson, Colorado (Figure 1). The camp was recorded as an archeological site in 1990 during an archeological inventory of the cantonment at the Fort Carson military reservation. Centennial Archaeology, Inc., completed the inventory. As information on the POW camp was uncovered, a contract modification was issued, allowing Centennial Archaeology, Inc., to complete additional archival research into the camp. They documented the existence of archeological remains in the camp area, and conducted historic research about the camp. The historic research consisted of assessing documents at the Fort Carson Military Reservation, conducting interviews with individuals who possibly had knowledge about the POW camp, and visiting the National Archives in Washington, D.C. (Jepson 1990, 1991).

There are two main groups of historic data that Jepson (1990) uncovered in his archival research. The first group of data is the standard plans issued by the U.S. Army for POW camps that described the construction, administration, and running of the camps. The second main group of data is the material that relates to Fort Carson specifically. Jepson (1990) was able to document the United States Army's overall organization of the prisoner-of-war program and standard camp layouts. He was able to place the Camp Carson facility in context in terms of the POW program throughout the United States. He was also able to document the administrative history of the camp through the records at Fort Carson and to glean information on the daily lives of the POWs through newspaper clippings, the camp paper, and many other sources. The picture that this material paints of life in the POW camp gives rise to testable hypotheses that can be compared to the archeological remains from the camp itself. This allows an independent test of the accuracy of the historic data sources.

That study documented the existence of the camp and placed its significance in local, state, and national contexts. Due to the paucity of archeological remains, however, traditional archeological testing was not conducted at that time. However, the Fort Carson Directorate of Environmental Compliance and Management requested that the National Park Service's Midwest Archeological Center conduct more detailed archeological investigations at the site. At that time there were no additional impacts to the site anticipated. The purpose of this work was to determine what, if any, archeological remains existed, and whether those remains contributed significantly to our knowledge of World War II.

In order to assess where potential archeological remains existed, a 1945 aerial photograph was obtained that showed buildings from the camp area. This was overlaid with the current USGS topographic map so that the impact of the current base housing could be seen. This allowed the isolation of areas within the camps that potentially had not been disturbed since 1946. These areas were targeted for intense pedestrian inventory. In areas with surficial artifacts, excavation units and shovel tests were conducted to assess the depth of the subsurface deposit. Between 6 June and 23 June 1995, a three-person crew from the Midwest Archeological Center completed this work.

The results of these investigations showed that there were more archeological remains than previously documented. The remains of buildings, roads, culverts, bridges, and limited artifactual deposits still persist from the POW camps. However, when compared to the extant historical documentation, the remains do not have the potential to contribute significantly to our knowledge of the past.

#### II. Environment

The Fort Carson Military Reservation lies nestled between the toes of the Rocky Mountains and the edge of the Great Plains. From the top of Pike's Peak, at an elevation of 14,110 feet, one could hypothetically glide east down Cheyenne Mountain, perhaps through Fisher's Canyon or one of the other easterly-tending canyons, towards the Great Plains. When the ground flattened out and the vegetation changed to grasslands, right at that juncture, our hypothetical glider would be at Fort Carson. This location at the ecotone is an important factor in the placement of the fort. It allows military training in a variety of environments. If this section described only the plains-like environment that the reservation actually lies in, the reader would have a right to feel disoriented when they learned that Camp Carson was home to the 10th Mountain Division, and some of the Army's best skiers. The proximity of the mountains was also important in the life of the prisoners of war at Camp Carson. These men were sent out on a regular basis to work camps in surrounding areas. In the next section, when these activities are discussed, the reader will find that they include logging, and that many of these activities are based on the mountain environment.

Fort Carson lies in the piedmont region of the Rocky Mountain Front Range, just south of Colorado Springs, Colorado. The elevation of this area of the piedmont varies from 5,400 to 6,900 feet (amsl). The climate is typical of a mid-continent area, with cool summer nights and warm winter days. Humidity is low, and precipitation averages 14 inches, with 81 percent of the total occurring between April and September. A moderately high wind movement and a front-range thunderstorm pattern affect the weather. Prisoner-of-war camps were frequently placed in areas with warmer climates. This cut the cost of housing and clothing the prisoners substantially, and undoubtedly increased their comfort level as well. In this light, it is interesting to note that most of the Japanese POWs were housed at Camp McCoy in Wisconsin, probably the coldest of the main POW camps during World War II (Krammer 1983).

According to Alexander and others (1982:30), Fort Carson Military Reservation can be divided into seven ecozones. The POW camp is located in the northwest corner of the military reservation, within the Plains Grassland community. The principal grasses are blue grama (Bouteloua gracilis), buffalograss (Buchloe dactyloides), big bluestem (Andropogon gerardii), and sideoats grama (Bouteloua curtipendula). Pricklypear cactus (Opuntia rafinesquei) and yucca (Yucca glauca) are common as well. Microhabitats in the creeks and marshes of the site also support willow (Salix sp.) and cottonwood (Populus sargentii). The Plains Grassland community supports a large number of mammals as well. Pronghorn, mule, and whitetail deer, elk, mountain lion, bobcat, swift and red foxes, and coyotes are seen occasionally. Smaller animals, such as cottontail, jackrabbit, prairie dogs, and other smaller rodents are common. Reptiles such as lizards and snakes are also present.

The area for the 3,000-man camp, at the northwest corner of the reservation (Figure 1), was significantly modified for the construction of the camp. The area was leveled, making the inside of the compound preferable for soccer play, as opposed to the adjacent unmodified area originally designated for recreation. A small drainage is presently channeled to the north of the camp area, but it is clear that before the area was modified, this drainage would have run directly through the area of 3,000-man camp. During fieldwork, it was noted that the channel where the creek used to run still collects water during rains and can still contain standing water.

The effect of the environmental conditions on the POW camp was mainly to place the men in a locale with a moderate climate and yet provide easy access to a variety of ecozones. This meant that their work groups were given a greater variety of assignments than could be assigned in a camp situated in a homogeneous environment.

### III. Prisoner-of-War Camps

### World War II POW Camps

To begin at the very beginning of the story of World War II prisoners of war means to begin with Ensign Kazuo Sakamaki. Ensign Sakamaki has the dubious honor of being the first prisoner captured by the United States during World War II. Sakamaki took part in the attack on Pearl Harbor and ended up abandoning his damaged midget submarine and swimming for shore (Krammer 1983). Even before the United States was fully cognizant that they were, in fact, participating in World War II, they had a prisoner of war.

For a country that had not held large numbers of foreign prisoners of war (POWs) in over a hundred years, there was little time to plan facilities before large numbers of POWs began to be shipped to the United States. Between the springs of 1943 and 1945 over 425,000 German and Italian POWs entered the country (Krammer 1976:68). The United States' acceptance of these prisoners did not come easily, for it was only after the European allies, flooded already with prisoners, began pressing the U.S. to take some captives to their shores that the U.S. began importing POWs in large numbers. The defeat of Rommel's African campaign forced the issue, and more than 150,000 men were sent to the States between May and October 1943. Following the Normandy invasion, the Allies were taking prisoners at the rate of 100,000 per month (Krammer 1976:68).

The United States had most of 1942 to plan for receiving larger numbers of prisoners, but not until 1943, when the U.S. was faced with the POWs from the Africa Campaign, was a POW camp commissioned at Camp Carson. The U.S. had, however, at least set up the administrative structure for the camps by then, and the War Department was charged with guarding, feeding, and housing the prisoners. In June 1943 a Prisoner of War Division was established under the Provost Marshall General's Office of the Armed Service Forces. The State Department, meanwhile, was charged with negotiations for the repatriation. They established an Internees Section in the Office of Special War Problems Division (Krammer 1976:68).

The Geneva Convention dictated many aspects of the care of the POWs. The adherence of the United States to the dictates of the Convention was enforced by the fear that the American POWs held elsewhere would be mistreated in retaliation. The Geneva Convention required that the structure of prisoner camps should approximate those for troops at base camps of the retaining power. They also stated that food, sanitary, and health services were to be equal to those services enjoyed by the troops of the retaining power. This extended to the division between enlisted men and officers, with the officer prisoners being required to have housing and accommodations on a par with the officers of the retaining power.

Two types of POW camps were authorized by the Provost Marshall General, base camps and branch camps. By the end of the war, there were 141 base camps and 319 branch camps (Krammer 1976:68). Base camps were permanent installations established for the complete administration of POWs. Branch camps could be either permanent or temporary and were established to fill a specific work need. Administrative functions were carried out under the supervision of the base camp. The location of the camps was to be in areas that could (1) afford maximum security and (2) that were in latitudes which would minimize construction and maintenance costs (Kruse 1946:70). The Army also had a series of regulations about how far away a POW camp should be from the U.S. borders, transportation routes, public thoroughfares, and work areas.

For the actual construction of a POW camp, the Army had a series of standardized plans that could be adapted to local conditions. The adoption of standardized plans began after the Spanish-American War when, in 1903, an architect was appointed to the Construction Division of the Army Quartermaster Corps to devise plans and render drawings (Garner 1993:22). The 600 Series of drawings was completed in 1914 and used throughout World War I. After World War I, the Construction Service asked for permission to update the 600 Series, and by 1929 the first of the 700 Series of construction drawings were ready for review. The initial

drawings were little more than sketches and remained in that state until 1934 when a complete revision of the 700 Series was called for. The revisions were complete in the spring of 1936 and represented a significant advance over the 600 Series (Clary 1983:185).

The 700 Series was again revised as the United States looked World War II in the face. Another series of revisions was complete in April 1940. These plans called for central heating and indoor plumbing, and garages replaced stables. The plans were finished none too soon, since in May 1940 Roosevelt asked Congress for additional appropriations for the War Department. The 1941 appropriation included \$133.9 million for construction (Clary 1983:328). The War Department target was to have an Army of one million men by 1 October 1941 and two million by 1 April 1942. Most of the buildings erected by the Army in 1940 and 1941 were constructed from the 700 Series drawings, including the POW camp at Camp Carson. The 700 Series buildings were painted with ivory-colored enamel. Doors and aprons around the foundation were painted light gray. Fire escapes were added to the exterior of multiple-story buildings. Changes in construction with the revised drawings included the adoption of stud construction (as opposed to plank frame). Concrete piers and footings replaced treated-timber posts, extending the life of the buildings considerably. Plumbing and electrical conduits were added, as was an improved heating system. The 700 Series buildings also sported a skirt-roof that projected from the spandrel wall above the ground-story windows on two-story buildings and continued around all four sides.

At branch camps and at base camps later in the war, it was common to convert existing facilities into POW facilities with the addition of security measures and conversion of existing buildings to barracks, recreational halls, and other standard facilities. A number of the branch camps in Colorado were converted facilities from the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The 5,000-man POW camp at Camp Carson was converted from existing facilities built for a Services of Supply unit.

The daily work groups determined a large part of the daily life of prisoners. The Geneva Convention restricted the forced labor of POWs to certain general areas. Prisoners must be physically able, the work could not be dangerous or unhealthy, and the work could not be directly related to the war effort. However, to a country with most of the healthy, adult males shipped overseas, the addition of prisoner labor to agriculture, timber, and construction work was an important asset. The United States initiated a labor program for the prisoners on January 10, 1943, and the POWs immediately began performing a variety of tasks.

Prisoner labor fell into two basic categories, both of which existed at Camp Carson. The first consisted of labor at the military installations, and the second consisted of work contracted to private businesses and individuals. Prisoners were paid for their efforts, and the pay scale adjusted to rank. Initially, the United States was unsure how to handle prisoners that refused to work. Article 27 of the Geneva Convention allowed the use of "reasonable pressure" in getting prisoners to work. Initially, the United States used reprimands or withholding of privileges to get prisoners to comply. However, in 1943, the Provost Marshall General's Office reinterpreted this "reasonable pressure" to include a restricted diet and reduced privileges for non-workers. Normally prisoners who refused to work were sentenced to 14 days in the stockade (Krammer 1983:83).

#### Prisoners of War in Colorado

There were three POW base camps in Colorado: Camp Trinidad, Camp Carson, and Fort Greeley. In addition to these base camps, there were 45 branch camps in Colorado (Paschal 1979:119). Trinidad and Carson began housing prisoners in May 1943. Fort Greeley opened a permanent POW camp in 1944. Camp Trinidad could house up to 4,000 men in four compounds (Webber 1982), and Fort Greeley could house 3,000 men. Camp Carson initially could house 3,000 men; then in 1944 other facilities were converted to POW facilities for 5,000 men, making it by far the largest POW facility in Colorado.

The camp in Trinidad had three 1,000-man compounds for enlisted men and one 1,000-man compound for officers (Webber 1982) (Figure 2). The extra facility for the officers is where the camp differed from the Fort Greeley and initial Camp Carson facilities. The Trinidad facility may be most infamous for an escape attempt using a 150-foot tunnel.

The prisoners used razor blades to cut through the barrack's floor. For three months they dug through the underground with hammers. One participant described the process, "a sled was made from barrel slates and sauerkraut boxes." The sled was "filled with dirt and pulled from the tunnel. An extension cord with an electric light was placed in the digging area to illuminate the project." The tunnel crossed under the barbed wire fence and continued for 65 feet. A cactus at the outer opening concealed the entrance; however, camp officials discovered the tunnel before any mass escape was attempted (Webber 1982:8).

The possibility of other, undiscovered tunnels, was brought up again in September 1943 when Karl Gallowitz, Horst Erb, Gustaf Wilhelm, and Willie Weinig escaped from the camp. Gallowitz and Erb had altered their German Afrika Corps uniforms to look like Boy Scout uniforms and by that means passed along the countryside undetected except, apparently, for their thick German accents. They were quickly found at a farm west of Trinidad. Wilhelm and Weinig were apprehended later heading toward the New Mexico border. The report on the escapes concluded that the prisoners escaped "by an unknown means" (Paschal 1979:136). In October 1943, six more prisoners escaped from the Trinidad camp, this time definitely through a tunnel. Some had been provided clothing and maps by Japanese-American women on whose land the POWs were working. When these men were apprehended, one finally admitted the existence of one complete tunnel and that there were two more under construction (Paschal 1979:137).

The camp at Fort Greeley frequently assisted the agricultural community with prisoner labor. This area in northeast Colorado is dependent on the labor-intensive sugar beet crop. The Great Western Sugar Company, the American Crystal Sugar Company, the Holly Sugar Corporation, and the National Sugar Manufacturing Company all utilized prisoner labor and assisted in supplying branch camp facilities for the workers (Paschal 1979:120-121). The Great Western Sugar Company provided facilities in Greeley itself (Worrall 1990:34). During 1943, prisoner labor was provided in a series of branch camps. This was apparently successful enough that with the influx of new prisoners and the need for additional permanent facilities, Greeley was chosen as the site for a permanent POW camp, which opened in 1944 (recorded as 5WL768).

The business relationship, however, was complicated by the fact that many of the farm families in northeast Colorado were not many generations removed from Germany. Worrall (1990) presents anecdotal information on the assistance these families gave prisoners working in the fields, focusing mainly on extra food and companionship. The Greeley camp officially closed February 28, 1946, the remaining staff becoming attached to Camp Carson. The buildings and other facilities at the camp were sold and taken off site. The city of Greeley bought 49 buildings, the city of Loveland bought 34 buildings, and Windsor bought the Officer's Club (Worral 1990:46).

The 45 branch camps in Colorado were scattered throughout the state. The facilities in these varied widely from converted Civilian Conservation Corps barracks to dormitories used by the sugar companies to house labor and included high schools and tent camps. Branch camps were associated with a base camp, so that only one base camp sent men to any single branch camp. Administration for the branch camp was carried out either in the permanent camp, or with its assistance. One semi-permanent camp was at Camp Hale, administered out of Fort Carson. Here, high in the Colorado Rockies, POWs assisted in the routine and menial tasks associated with army life. Other mountain branch camps were concerned with logging and quarrying activities.

Security at the branch camps was significantly less than at the permanent camps. Prisoners at the branch camp at Brush were allowed to attend church services without guards (Paschal 1979:135). Prisoners also occasionally simply walked away from their work detail, but were usually apprehended fairly quickly.

The Colorado camps were typical of the prisoner-of-war camps throughout the country. Most states had at least one POW camp during WWII. Exceptions included Montana, North Dakota, Nevada, and Vermont (Lewis and Mewha 1955).

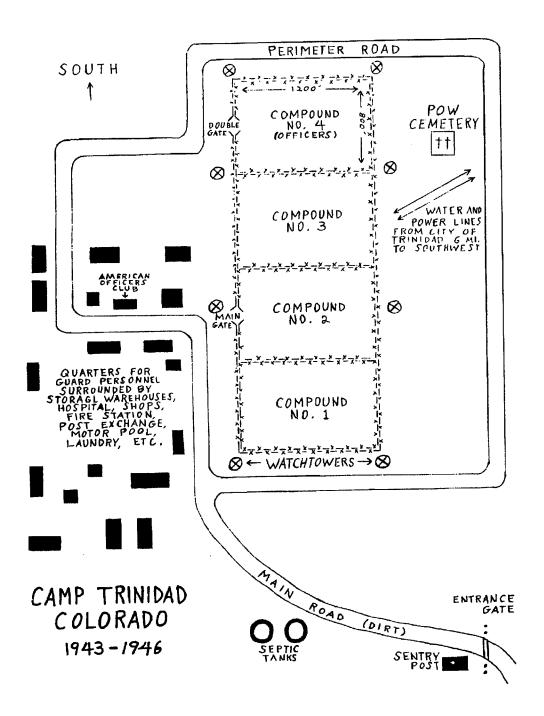


Figure 2. Sketch of layout of POW camp at Camp Trinidad, Colorado. After Webber 1982, Figure 1.

### IV. History of Fort Carson

#### Fort Carson

The expansion of military facilities in the early 1940s was a boost to local economies still in the throes of the Great Depression. Thus, while the idea of new military facilities was still only a gleam in the eye of the Chief of Staff, business people in various areas promoted their cities as possessing attributes necessary for a military installation. The businessmen of Colorado Springs were among those promoting their city. In their favor, they had an area that included miles of prairie for large-scale training exercises and a climate that would permit year-round training. In addition, the proximity to the mountains could add varied terrain to the training exercises.

Also in the favor of Colorado Springs was the fact that Colorado Senator Alva B. Adams was a member of the War Department Subcommittee on Appropriations. Appeals to Senator Adams, as well as Senator Edwin C. Johnson and Representative J. Edgar Chenoweth resulted in an initial survey of the proposed camp area in 1941 (Barnes 1992:11). In 1940, Brigadier General Brehon B. Somervell, Chief of the Construction Division in the Army Quartermaster Corps, began a national effort in advance planning and ordered the investigation of camp locations around the country (Wasch et al. n.d.: 206). The Zone Constructing Quartermasters were to recommend suitable sites. The areas investigated included Camp McCoy, Wisconsin; Camp Campbell, Kentucky; Camp Atterbury, Indiana; Camp Ricker, Alabama; Camp White, Oregon; Camp Pickett, Virginia; Camp Swift, Texas; Camp Butner, North Carolina; Camp Adair, Oregon; Camp Gordon, Georgia; Camp Beale, California; and, of course, Camp Carson, Colorado (Wasch et al. n.d.:219).

When Pearl Harbor was attacked in December 1941, the United States' role in the World War was decided and plans for military construction accelerated. In January 1942, the Army announced that Camp Carson (named after the U.S. Army Brigadier General Christopher "Kit" Carson) would be established between Colorado Springs and Pueblo. Stationed at the camp would be two divisions, largely infantry and artillery, consisting of 14,615 enlisted men and 630 officers (Barnes 1991:14). Thanks to the advance planning and topographic surveys already conducted, it was possible to begin construction almost immediately.

Construction of the camp was carried out by the Colorado Springs Constructors, Incorporated. This company, known also as "The Big Five," consisted of a group of five companies that combined their resources to construct 1,650 buildings in a matter of months. Companies comprising the Big Five included Edward H. Honnen Construction Company of Colorado Springs, Colorado; Peter Kiewit of Omaha, Nebraska; Condon-Cummingham Construction Company of Omaha; Thomas Bate and Sons of Denver, Colorado; and the C.F. Lytle Company of Sioux City, Iowa. Thousands of men and women, laboring around the clock, participated in construction. Skilled laborers were initially culled from union rosters nationwide. At the peak of construction activity, however, skilled labor that the unions could not provide was recruited from the general work force.

Construction at the camp proceeded rapidly and the first building was completed at Camp Carson on January 31, 1942, less than a month after the announcement that the camp would indeed be established. The assembly-line method of construction, which was making headlines all around the country, was also used in building Camp Carson, and the newspapers reported on the method there as elsewhere. A transit crew marked the foundations and first-floor levels, and they were then followed by a foundation crew. Foundations were generally either of wood piles or concrete piers, and holes for the supports could be drilled by auger in six minutes each. Framing crews were subdivided so that one crew would construct the floors, while another erected the walls. Plumbing and electrical crews were subcontracted and worked in the same manner (Colorado Springs Gazette and Telegraph 3/15/42 in Barnes 1992:17). Contractors came from around the nation. Laborers and construction materials were largely local, though some men and materials were shipped from out of state. Materials were shipped in on a specially constructed railroad spur. In early April almost

11,500 workers were on the job at Camp Carson. Troops began arriving in June 1942, sharing the camp with the construction workers who were still working at top speed finishing the camp. As the initial construction neared completion, plans were made to expand the camp to include a training unit and a 3,000-man internment camp (Figure 3). The camp expanded so fast that the waste water treatment plant, built in 1942, was expanded in 1943 (Schneck and Roberts 1997).

Camp Carson played an important role in the U.S. Army throughout World War II. During the war period, 104,165 men trained at Carson. In addition to the training headquarters for the major divisions, the camp housed mule packers, engineers, Women's Army Corps, a major general hospital, tank battalions, decontamination units, airborne engineers, mountain troops, and prisoners of war.

Camp Carson was also the home of the 10th Mountain Division. Camp Hale, near Leadville Colorado, was used as a winter training area for mountain troops beginning November 1942. The camp accommodated 15,000 men and 5,000 mules. Instruction was given in rock climbing, mule skinning, skiing, and use of weapons in high elevations. During World War II, the 10th Mountain Division trained here and was then ordered to Italy where it became a part of the Fifth Army. Their work in the Italian Alps was credited with hastening the end of World War II.

After World War II, Camp Carson became a separation center where about 9,000 soldiers became civilians. In April 1946 the War Department announced that Camp Carson would remain open despite the end of the war. Major units stationed at Camp Carson after World War II earned the post the nickname of the "Home of Mules, Mutts, and Mountaineers." The 4th Field Artillery Battalion (Pack) continued its training with mules. Camp Carson also became the summer home for mountain troops who wintered near Leadville. The 39th and then the 14th Regimental Combat Teams used the camp as headquarters.

The northeast section of the post held the mule barn area. The mules of the 4th Field Artillery (Pack), each had its own serial number, and were trained to carry portions of 35mm howitzers weighing as much as 300 pounds, plus a 95-pound pack saddle (The Mountain Post 1984:7). On December 15, 1956, the Army mules were retired, and replaced by helicopters. The mule barns were razed in 1970.

In the 1950s and 1960s, one group of Carson trainees ate raw meat, fought with their teeth, were chained at night, and branded for identification (The Mountain Post 1984:8). They were the four-footed members of the Army's canine school where dogs were trained as scouts, messengers, and sentries. By 1954, the school had furnished a dog platoon for each active division. In July 1974, dog training became an Air Force function and the Carson center was discontinued.

With the start of the Korean War in 1950, the military began to expand again. A Separation Center was established at the post. Through the Center enlisted reservists, national guardsmen, and draftees were separated from the service, and additional men, rotated from combat zones, were reassigned duties. Also in 1951 a Blood Donor Center was established at the army hospital. Voluntary donations from troops and civilians sent more than 11,500 pints of blood to Korea. Other units included the 5022 ASU Special Troops, 40th Field Artillery Group, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, 313th Engineer Construction Group, U.S. Army Hospital, Mountain and Cold Weather Training Command, and the Army Dog Training Center (Jackson 1955). When the Korean War ended in 1953, the Army again began to downsize.

In plans dated 1958, a trailer court was designed for the area of the 3,000-man internment camp (Figure 4). This facility, according to the blueprints, would use the streets constructed for the internment camp, and add additional streets, laundry facilities, and spaces for 187 government-owned trailers and 44 privately owned trailers. As discussed below under the archeological investigations, only portions of this trailer court appear to have actually been built.

In August 1954 Camp Carson officially became a permanent installation and the name was changed to Fort Carson.

Camp Hale, near Leadville, was only sporadically used after the transfer of the Mountain and Cold Weather Training Command to Fort Greeley, Alaska. Camp Hale was closed June 30, 1965. In trade for Camp Hale, 2,871 acres were acquired from the Department of the Interior (Barnes 1992:13). In addition, in 1965 and 1966, Fort Carson acquired an additional 78,700 acres of land adjacent to the south of the original reservation. This included the Turkey Creek Ranch of Spencer Penrose (Roberts and Schneck 1997).

In 1964, the Army nearly doubled its manpower in preparation for Vietnam. However, the Army also decided not to open new installations, but to expand and fully utilize existing installations. Therefore, space was at a premium at installations such as Fort Carson (Corcoran, personal communication, March 5, 1996). Lt. General Charles A. Corcoran, post commander between 1966 and 1968, remembered that housing was at a premium during his tenure. Officers and dependents usually occupied the available base housing. Others had to find housing off the base. Corcoran remembered finding enlisted men living in rented chicken coops in Colorado Springs.

There were approximately 30,000 troops at Fort Carson during this period, most either new recruits leaving for Vietnam or returning troops finishing the last few months of their two-year enlistment. Corcoran remembers that his largest problem with the returning vets was their disenchantment with the war; returning vets seemed to have the most troubles with drugs and alcohol addictions. Many bought fast cars or motorcycles and they were always getting into accidents. Officially, the returning vets spent their last few months getting a mixture of military training and skill development, intended to return them to normal life. Voluntary participation in these programs was low.

The area under the command of Fort Carson increased considerably between 1982 and 1983 when the Army acquired an additional 244,000 acres for maneuver training at Pinon Canyon in southeast Colorado. The site provides the required space to train over realistic distances and varied environments using modern military equipment.

### History of 5EP1221 - The Camp Carson Internment Camp

On 23 September 1942 a memorandum for the Chief of Engineers from Col. W.A. Wood, Director, Requirements Division of the War Department, requested that the Chief provide facilities for 3,000 prisoners of war at Camp Carson, Colorado (RG389 Provost Marshall General, Prisoner of War Operations Division Operations Branch, Subject Correspondence File 1942-1946 Entry 457, Box 1420). Authorized in the same memorandum were facilities at Camp McCain, Mississippi; Fort McClellan, Alabama; Camp Campbell, Kentucky; Camp Atterbury, Indiana; Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky; Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri; and Camp at Salina, Kansas. In all, this memo authorized construction of facilities for 24,000 prisoners of war.

The POW camp was not in the original plans for Camp Carson, but was added in a contract modification while the camp was still under construction. Originally called an "internment camp," rather than a POW camp, the plan of the camp was based on the standard military plan for a 3,000-man camp (Figure 5; compare with Figure 12). The camp was divided into three 1,000-man compounds for the prisoners and a garrison echelon on the north end of the camp for the guards. A small area was separated for 32 officer prisoners. An area for recreation was laid out at the south end of the camp, but proved too hilly for use. Soccer fields were eventually laid out in the compound areas, and that proved satisfactory to the prisoners (Figure 6).

The three compounds were designed so that they could be independent of each other, but in reality at Camp Carson, the gates between the compounds were never locked and prisoners were free to pass between them. Each 1,000-man compound was expected to be divided into four 250-man companies. Thus, each compound had twenty 50-man barracks, four mess halls, four PXs, and four shower/latrine facilities.

Each also included a recreation hall. As the men were allowed to pass between compounds, each of the three recreation halls acquired a different function. One served as a theater, one as a movie house, and one as a chapel.

There was one dispensary for all three compounds. This included a dental clinic with two chairs. The Station Hospital (the Old Hospital Complex, 5EP1778) was used for all serious illnesses (security measures built into the neuropsychiatric wards meant they could double as detention wards for prisoners). In 1943, the average size of sick call was 45, consisting mainly of cases of common colds, boils, and nervous disorders (see Appendix A).

The camp was ready to receive prisoners January 1, 1943, but the fire that swept the northern portion of Camp Carson that month delayed the opening by damaging 23 buildings. It was not until May 1943 that 1,100 Italian prisoners were delivered to the camp. These men were shipped out in July and replaced by German prisoners.

An inspection report for the camp dated 18 December 1943 provides insight into the daily life at the camp (see Appendix A). The inspector noted that the camp showed meticulous policing throughout:

The camp itself is well policed. The drainage ditches are lined with rock, the walks are bordered with rocks, small trees, flower and rock gardens and miniature villages constructed by the prisoners add to its attractive appearance. There are no shade trees in the area, however. The tan composition board covering on the outside of the barracks blends very well with the landscape (Inspection Report, 18 December 1943, see Appendix A).

The prisoners' lives were mainly divided between work and recreation. Work could consist of a number of duties within Camp Carson. Prisoners assisted in administrative tasks at the POW facility, policed the grounds, riprapped the ditches, worked in the hospital laundry facility, worked as kitchen police and cooks, worked as hospital and dispensary orderlies, and worked as common labor for the post engineer.

They could also be assigned to a branch camp. For instance, on 18 December 1943, prisoners were assigned to camps at Fort Warren, Wyoming, and at Rocky Mountain Arsenal. Another small detail worked outside the camp loading rock at a rock quarry. Later these details would include logging work and agricultural work at a much longer list of branch camps.

Recreational facilities included the soccer fields and the movie house, theater and chapel mentioned above. In addition, there were prisoner orchestras, a library, and a weekly newspaper (Figure 7), and gardening tools were available. Later in the war, classes were offered on a number of topics. These included language courses, technical courses, and courses for tailors. Prisoners had the opportunity to register at the University of California—Berkeley and at Colorado College for various courses.

Horst Hickmann was a German prisoner of war interned at Camp Carson. Hickmann wrote a brief overview of his internment that he donated to the Colorado Springs Pioneers Museum along with seven photographs in order to document this aspect of World War II. His narrative gives a humanistic aspect to camp life.

I was captured by the American Armed Forces after a brave resistance of approximately 5 seconds in Ossendorf, near Warburg....Sunday the 13<sup>th</sup> of May (Mother's Day) I set my foot for the first time on American soil. After a thorough cleaning of our bodies and wearing apparel we were loaded onto a train (comfortable Pullman cars) and after three days and two nights we arrived at Fort Carson, Colorado.

The accommodations were far beyond what anyone could possibly expect and bordered on luxury when one considers the past months or years of subhuman conditions. On each bunk there were the

following items: a pack of Half and Half tobacco, LaCross cigarette paper, a comb, a toothbrush, toothpaste, a safety razor, Barbasol and many other items that have escaped my memory. In addition thereto a card stating: Compliments of the YMCA. One must bear in mind, that the persons on the receiving end of this gesture were uniformed members of an Army that was determined to turn the whole world into a concentration camp. ...

For the first time in the past 3 or 4 years a feeling of safety, security, and hope for a future settled within me. When a person is barely 18 years of age and the perspective on the years to come has not been quite determined yet, the mental complexity is not exactly ordinary in nature.

After several weeks of turning us into near normal human beings, I was transferred to a branch camp in Loveland, Colorado on Monroe near 9<sup>th</sup> Street. This building, I am told, was erected by the sugar factory to house their workers. We did agricultural work in sugar beets, cherries, onions, beans, peas, and corn. Around August, I was transferred to a branch camp in Longmont, Colorado. The building was known as the Great Western Hotel which was built to house factory workers at the sugar company and it was located at Third Avenue and Kimbard Street.

At the completion of the sugar beet harvest we were returned to Fort Carson, and on January 10, 1946 we left by train to Long Beach, California and with 3,700 PoW's on a naval vessel we went through the Panama Canal on the 18<sup>th</sup> of January, 1946 (where I celebrated my 19<sup>th</sup> birthday) to arrive in Liverpool, England on January 31, 1946.

One might consider this move as a change from Palm Springs to the Detroit ghetto. I do not wish to elaborate on my years in the homeland of the former Colonial Empire. Thank heavens to the forefathers of this country for dumping the tea. On the 13<sup>th</sup> day of May 1948 I was discharged from Munsterlager in Germany by the British Army..... (Hickmann 1994)

By late 1944, it became clear that additional facilities were needed for the housing of prisoners. Alternatives for conversion of existing facilities at Camp Carson began to be developed. A memorandum dated 18 October 1944 from the Office, Chief of Engineers to the Provost Marshall General recommended the plan for the conversion of facilities to a 5,000-man camp over the plan for the 4,200-man camp (RG389 Provost Marshall General, Prisoner of War Operations Division Operations Branch, Subject Correspondence File 1942-1946 Entry 457, Box 1420). This resulted in the conversion of facilities built for Services of Supply Troops to a 5,000-man POW camp. Some of the needed modifications were drawn directly on the plans for the Services of Supply facilities (Figure 8). They include the installation of fences, guard towers, and fence lighting. In fact, while the facility was designed for 5,000 men, its estimated capacity was 7,500 (memo from E.F. Ketchum, Corps of Engineers to Commanding Officer, Camp Carson, 21 September 1944). This, in addition to the existing 3,000-man camp, made Camp Carson one of the largest POW centers in the United States. In late 1945, between 9,000 and 10,000 POWs were housed at Camp Carson.

Due to the labor shortage in the United States and the need to use transport facilities to get U.S. troops to their homes, the repatriation of prisoners of war occurred relatively slowly after the Nazi surrender. The Camp Carson POW facility closed in June 1946. It appears that little time was lost in dismantling the facilities and moving the buildings, since an aerial photograph taken on 25 July 1947 shows that most of the buildings in both camps had already been removed (Figure 9). Plans for the area of the 5,000-man camp, however, show that some buildings were still standing in 1949.

In the late 1950s, the area of the 3,000-man camp was redesigned for a trailer court. Many reservations of the armed services have a family camping area, where members of the armed services, or retirees, traveling with their families, can stay at no charge. This is apparently what this area was being designed for. There is no evidence that the camp was fully constructed as designed (Figure 4). The archeological evidence, discussed later, suggests that some of the facilities for the private trailers were constructed, but it is less likely that there ever were a full 187 trailers in the government-owned trailer area as designed in the plan. This trailer court, however, accounts for some of the modifications seen between the POW camp and the current landscape.

The Army's need for housing has impacted both the north and south camps dramatically. Government housing now covers the better part of both camps, and additional housing is planned for the area of the north camp. In preparation for this housing, the land is totally landscaped with the addition of new roads and utilities, as well as with the actual buildings. Where the housing has been constructed, nothing remains of the World War II presence.

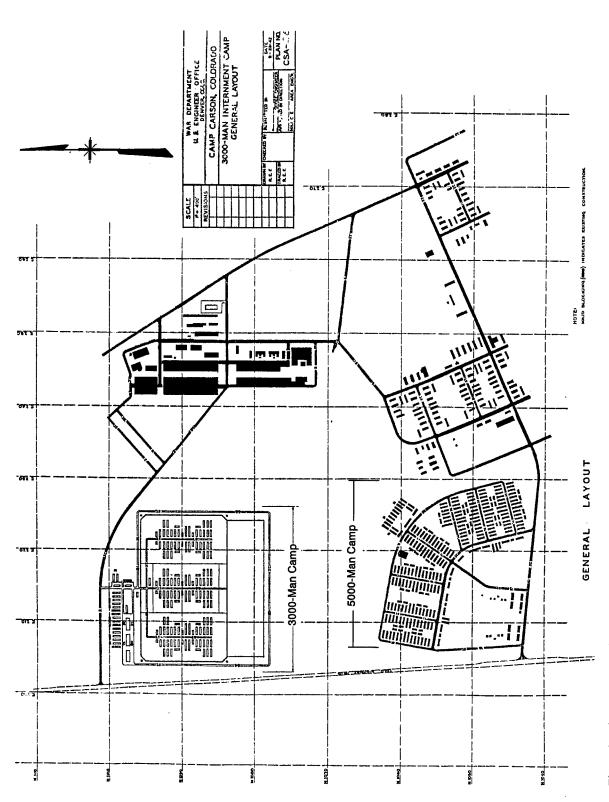
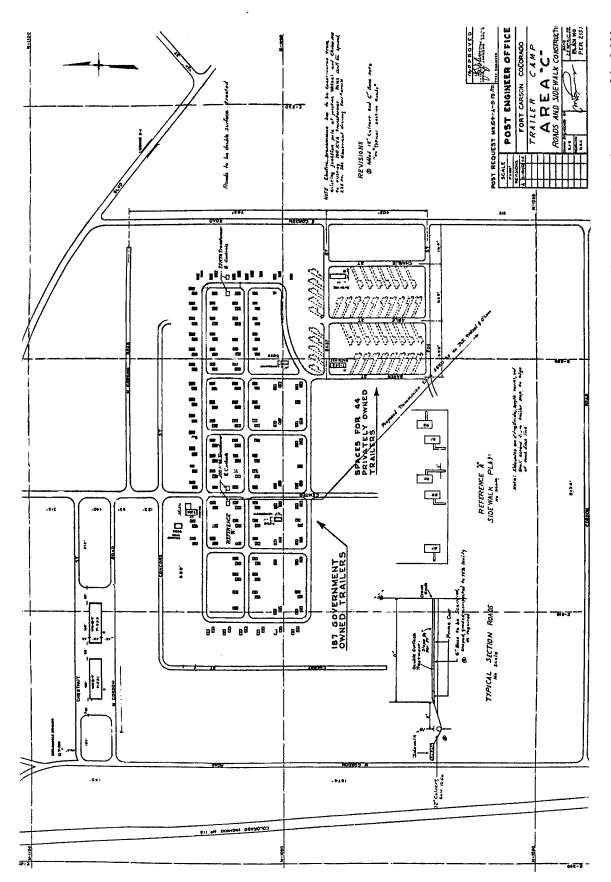


Figure 3. The contract modification for the building of the 3,000-man internment camp (facilities in the northwest corner), including facilities for a Services of Supply (SoS) unit (southwest corner). The SoS unit facilities were later modified into the 5000-man internment camp. Courtesy of the U.S. National Archives, Washington, D. C.



man POW camp. The main streets are the same as those of the camp, but additional streets, laundry facilities, and trailer pack have been added. Courtesy of the Figure 4. Plan PER 215-1. Trailer camp at Fort Carson, dated 25 April 1958. These are the plans to construct a trailer court over the southeast corner of the 3,000-Department of Public Works, Fort Carson.

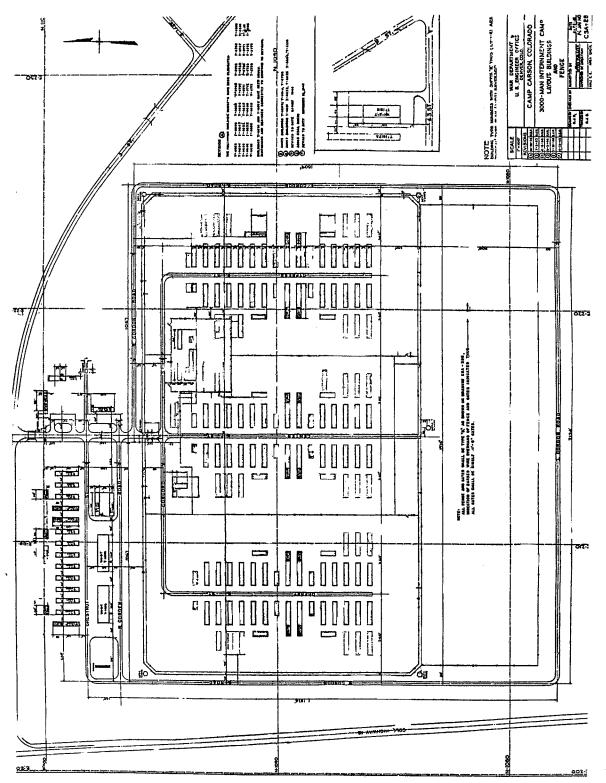
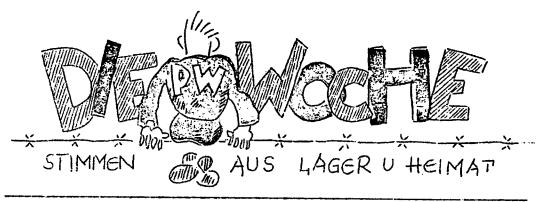


Figure 5. Plan CSA-286. Plan for the 3,000-man internment camp at Camp Carson, Colorado, with revisions through November 1945. Courtesy of the Department of Public Works, Fort Carson.



Figure 6. Not only did the POWs exercise between the barracks, but so did the GIs, as in this photograph. These are men of the 10<sup>th</sup> Mountain Division, Camp Carson, at play during the 1940s. The barracks and terrain are similar to those in use at the POW camp. Photograph courtesy of the Western History Department, Denver Public Library.



\* 14. Ausgabe \* 20.11.1943 \* Erscheint woechentlich \* Preis 15 f pro Monat \*

#### TOTENCONNTAG.

Besitz stirbt, Sippen sterben, Du selbst stirbst wie sie. Eines weiss ich, das ewig lebt: Des Toton Tatenruhm.

Weh ueber jeden leer verbrachten Tag!

\*

Ein Mehnen schuettert dumof im Glockenschlag: Weh ueber jeden leer verbrachten Tag! Kurz ist das Leben, nur der Tod weehrt lang, Und nie gibt er zurueck, was er verschlang - Dumpf mahnt die Glocke . . .

Weh, wenn wir ungeruchrt das Schoene sehn, An Sonnenwundern blind voruebergehn, Weh, wenn wir fuer der Freude Gottessaat Nicht dankten mit dem Edelsten: der Tat Aus heissem Herzen.

Ein Mahnen schuettert dumpf im Glockenschlag: wacht auf vom Schlaf und nuetzet jeden Tag! Seid stark im Leid! Schenkt schaffend jedes Glueck, Das ihr empfangen, hundertfach zurueck! Hoert ihr die Glocke?

Heinrich Anacker

Nachdruck . verboten.

Copyright

Figure 7. The first page from an issue of "Die PW Woche, Stimmen aus Lager und Heimat" (The PW Weekly: Voices from Camp and Home), published by the prisoners at Camp Carson. Courtesy of the U.S. National Archives, Washington, D. C.

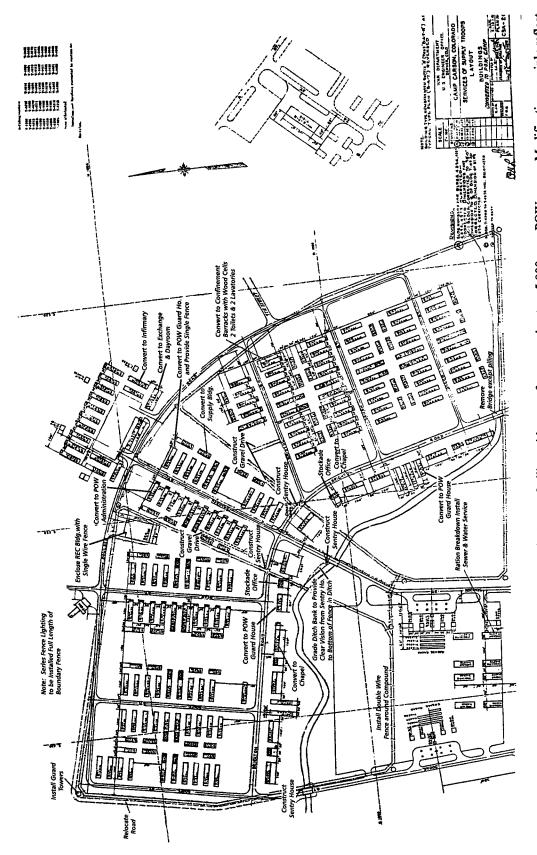


Figure 8. Plan CSA-20. Layout for the Services of Supply Troops facility, with notes for conversion to a 5,000-man POW camp. Modifications mainly reflect security concerns. Courtesy of the Department of Public Works, Fort Carson.

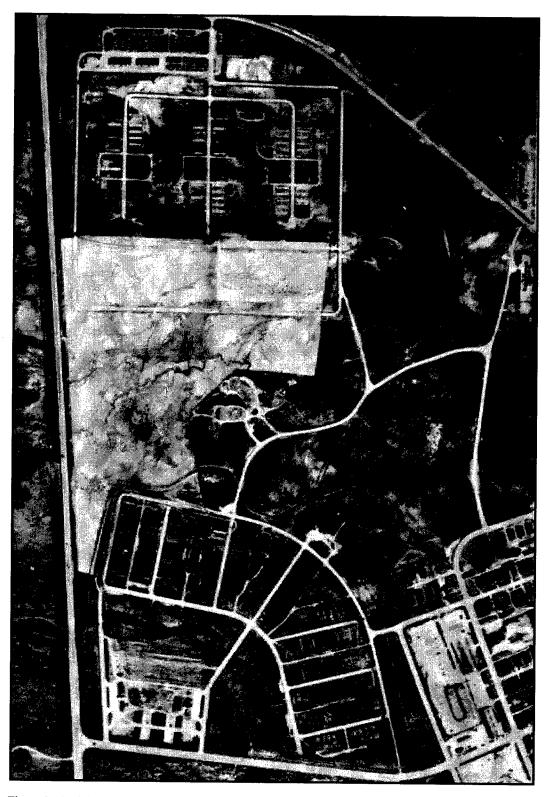


Figure 9. Aerial photograph taken in 1947 showing area of Camp Carson POW Camp. Note blank areas where buildings were removed.

### V. Archeological Testing

### **Objectives**

The objectives of the archeological testing were to determine (1) what remained of the internment camps, and (2) whether the physical remains provided information not in the historic record. Few World War II POW camps have been subjected to archeological testing, so the comparative base is small. Excavations are currently being conducted at Camp Hearne, a POW camp in Texas by Mike Waters, Anthropology Department, Texas A&M University. The description of his results to date are encouraging:

We have many artifacts and features built by the POWs. We have over 20 fountains built by the POWs (miniature castles, figurines, and simple ponds). We have over 1000 artifacts from our survey and excavations – coins (German, French, Italian, Tunisian, British), buttons (German uniform various types, American uniform, French uniform) German canteens, German mess kits, German spoons and forks, homemade rings, two rings from Tunisia, homemade military insignia and the debris from making them (in some cases from lead, others cut from aluminum), toothpaste tubes and lids, shaving cream tubes and lids, German equipment buckles, German medals, and many other items (Waters, personal communication 10/23/97).

Items such as these would help to build a picture of the everyday life of the POWs not well documented in the historic literature.

#### Methods

Field and laboratory work followed the methods outlined in Dean (1992). Procedures not covered in the manual, such as metal detecting and mapping with an electronic data collector, are fully described here. Where the methods are detailed in the manual, they are only briefly outlined here. The reader is referred to the manual for a fuller explanation.

#### Mapping

Mapping was completed with a Sokkia Set 3D total station. Data was downloaded directly from the Set 3D into a SDR33 data collector. The data collector automatically collected information on the distance, and on the vertical and horizontal angles, and it calculated grid coordinates. The data collector also accepted codes and shot descriptions. From the data collector, the information was downloaded into a Dell laptop computer into Sokkia Map and Design V.5. Each day's work was collected in a separate file. Initial editing was completed in Sokkia Map and Design, and then the maps were transferred to AutoCAD LT, Release 2 for Windows, for final editing and processing (Figure 10).

A datum (MS A) for an arbitrary grid was set up in the garrison echelon of the north camp (Figure 10a), and established as 9000N/9000E. A piece of rebar was set into the ground here. Other mapping stations (MS) were established through both the north and south grids as necessary. A USGS Benchmark, marked by a brass cap, occurs between the north and south camps. This was located on the arbitrary grid to assist in tying the grid into the real world. This benchmark is N5737/E9926 on the arbitrary grid. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Nebraska District, Survey Branch has established a number of other control points throughout the cantonment area, and these were also mapped when they occurred near the archeological remains. These were used to tie the archeological remains into the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid system.

Included in the mapping were topographic features, current roads, archeological features and artifacts, the current roads that surround the area, and features interpreted as roads associated with the POW camp or with the later trailer court. Shovel tests and excavation units were also mapped. Trees and plants were mapped if they appeared to be intentionally associated with the archeological remains.

#### Metal Detecting

The metal detector was used for two main purposes. Within excavation units, it was used to pinpoint the location of artifacts and to ensure that the unit was sterile before it was closed. All test units were detected during excavation and at the bottom of what was thought to be the final level. Areas within the camp boundaries were detected to locate areas of high metal artifact density. By placing pinflags where the detector indicated a metal artifact, the density of artifacts could quickly be seen. Test Unit 2 was placed in an area perceived to have a concentration of artifacts and contained 41 nails in the first five centimeters. The number of "hits" found with the metal detector suggested this was typical of the immediate area. The remainder of the garrison echelon area contained very few hits, as did the POW barracks area. The use of the metal detector suggested that little structural debris remained in these areas. Shovel tests and further test units confirmed this.

The metal detector was also used to help place Test Units 3 and 4 in the eastern POW barracks area. This area had very few "hits" throughout, and the units were each placed over a "hit." This may explain why both units had pipes running through them. Metal detecting was also done in the south camp around the barracks area. The density of "hits" was very light and indicated no concentrations.

### Inventory

A surface inventory of the north and south POW camps was performed the first week of the project. The inventory consisted of pedestrian survey, with people spaced five to ten meters apart. The boundaries of the inventory area were based on the overlay map created by Archaeological Mapping Specialists (Figure 11). This map was created by overlaying the 1961 (photorevised 1969 and 1975) USGS topographic map over the December 1945 aerial photograph of the camp area. The USGS map shows the housing developments as of 1975, as well as the topographic surface. The aerial photo shows the structures present near the end of the camp's existence.

Features 1 through 9 had been previously located and described (Jepson 1990). Features 1-7 and 9 were easily relocated. Feature 8 was not relocated. Previously undescribed Features 10-17 were also located and recorded. These features were located through the use of the overlay map and the existing roads and landmarks and walking through the area. Transects of about 5-10 meters were normally used, although random transects were also used in areas that had the potential to yield a large number of features. The function of the recorded features was determined using the original Camp Carson plans and the standard Army POW camp plans.

#### **Excavations**

Excavations were conducted in four one-meter-square units. The units were plotted on the site map (Figure 10a) and excavated using 5-cm levels. All excavated material was screened through quarter-inch hardware mesh. Materials found in place were piece-plotted, and sediment samples were taken for each significant stratum. Photographs were taken before excavation, at the bottom of each level, and at the discretion of the field director. During excavations, the field director kept a set of master notes. The excavators also kept notes on Fort Carson–Pinon Canyon excavation forms. These forms require a description of the unit, the sediment, the depth of excavation, the artifacts found, and a plan map of the level (Dean 1992).

Excavation of twenty-nine shovel test pits was also conducted. Most of the units were placed at 10-foot intervals, along N-S or E-W lines, and plotted on the site map. The units averaged 40 centimeters in

diameter, and all excavated material was screened through quarter-inch hardware mesh. The excavators kept notes on Fort Carson—Pinon Canyon auger forms. These forms required the provenience of the unit, the diameter, maximum depth, description of strata, and a description of materials found.

### Collections Management and Conservation

All material types that were collected were bagged separately and fully provenienced. At the end of each day, each bag was assigned a field specimen (FS) number. These numbers were also used throughout laboratory processing of the material. In the lab, materials such as glass, ceramic, and plastic were washed and dried. Metal and other fragile artifacts were not washed. All artifacts were then rebagged in clear, inert, self-sealing plastic bags, with an acid-free field specimen card.

### 3,000-Man POW Camp

The overlay of the topographical map on the aerial photograph showing the POW camp shows that most of the western and central compounds have been impacted by the construction of housing (Figure 11). Scattered buildings also appear in the garrison echelon area and the eastern compound. Most of the inventory effort was expended in the latter areas, however, since it was probable that if archeological remains were to be found at all, it would be in these locations.

In the areas of the POW camp not covered by military housing, many of the roads shown on the aerial photograph were easily discernable, with the exception of West, South, and East Cordon Roads. These streets are named on the plans for the 3,000-man camp (Figure 5) and the trailer court (Figure 4), and the names referred to are those shown on these plans. These were not documented as features, but are definitely constructed properties related to the POW camp (Figure 12). Overlaid on these are the roads for the privately owned trailers from the 1960s trailer court. Able Street appeared to be overlain on the Cypress Street from the POW camp, but Baker, Charlie, and Easy Streets were constructed for the trailer court. There was no sign that the roads for the government trailer area had ever been constructed.

The roads for the POW camp were very broad and appeared slightly elevated over the remaining surface (Figure 13). In addition, a large deep drainage ditch on either side of the road delimited them. The roads are presently earthen features with no asphalt or gravel remains, and it's unknown whether either material was ever used. Vegetation changes between the compound, the road, and the ditches assisted in delimiting the roads. In contrast, Easy Street, built for the trailer court, appeared to be a narrower gravel road without the generous drainage ditches on either side. The roads that could be discerned were mapped (Figure 10).

#### Garrison Echelon

The garrison echelon, north of North Cordon Road, is where the U.S. Army guards were housed who were responsible for guarding the camp. This area was also the administrative headquarters of the camp and housed the infirmary and heating plant for the camp. In addition, there were several warehouses associated with the camp. This area contained the densest concentration of archeological resources associated with the POW camp. Much of this was in the form of the remains of landscaping the area, including plantings and rock borders for sidewalks or flowerbeds. The wooden buildings were built on rock piers and these were also located and mapped. The features defined in this area are Features 7, 10, 11, and 12 (Figure 10a).

Feature 7 is a set of sandstone stairs approximately 5'9" long and 3'5" wide. Feature 7 is associated with Feature 10, the sandstone block lines, and is directly adjacent to them. Feature 7 consists of two sets of risers and stairs (Figures 10a and 14). A third stair may be present, but would be buried under sediment. Each stair is approximately 5'9" across and 13¾" wide. The stairs are made of flat red sandstone slabs held together with concrete. Portions of the second stair from the top are missing, and rubble fills in the missing portion. There

is no building shown on the aerial photograph in the area of this feature where the stairs would lead, and there are no concrete foundation piers associated with the stairs or the sandstone bricks. Lines of sandstone bricks occur from the stairs and may have outlined garden areas.

Feature 8 was a brick-lined depression located in the garrison echelon by Jepson (1990). It was not relocated with certainty during this project.

Feature 10 consists of a series of sandstone blocks apparently used as landscaping decoration. On both sides of Center Street are lines of red sandstone rocks, which are possibly garden or pathway borders (Figures 10a and 15). These are associated with sandstone stairs (Feature 7) and domesticated iris (Feature 11). The width of the blocks varies from 2 to 4 inches, and the length of the individual stones varies from 5 to 16 inches. The stone lines immediately off the east side of Center Street are granite, rather than the common sandstone.

Feature 11 consists of seven groups of domesticated iris in the garrison echelon area. A purple/white bloom was present on one plant during the fieldwork on June 6, 1995. These are not the wild Rocky Mountain iris, but a domesticated variety. They appear to have been placed at entrances to buildings and near the lines of red sandstone rocks in an attempt to landscape the area.

Feature 12 consists of a concrete wall, piers, and a possible set of stairs (Figure 16). They are the remains of a building facing north. The concrete wall is approximately 9 to 10 inches wide and 100" long. This is associated with a large sandstone slab, which is possibly a set of stairs approximately 18" long and 11" wide. Four concrete piers are nearby. There are many broken fragments of window glass and "bubble glass" near the feature. The concrete wall extends underneath the present fence boundary.

To further explore the garrison echelon area, two test units were excavated, Test Unit 1 and Test Unit 2 (Figure 17). Test Unit 1 (TU1) bordered Chestnut Street near the corner of Chestnut and Center Streets (Figure 10a). TU1 was placed in an area that contained Feature 11, domesticated iris plants, and Feature 10, a line of red sandstone bricks. The purpose of the unit was to explore the relationship of the sandstone bricks and the iris to possible building or garden areas. In addition to the domesticated iris, the surface of the unit was covered with a variety of grasses, clover, and wild onion.

Test Unit 1 was excavated to 25 cm below surface in five levels. At the 5-10 cm level, more sandstone bricks were uncovered; the dry-laid bricks ran east to west across the entire unit. The sandstone bricks were fashioned into rectangular-shaped blocks with near to right angles. The bricks were much larger than it would appear from the portion exposed on the surface. As little as 10 cm was exposed on the surface, but the bricks were actually 25-30 cm in length, 5 cm in thickness, and nearly 25 cm in width. Near the base of the sandstone bricks, primarily on the north side, were other sandstone rocks lying perpendicular to the bricks. These range from 4 to 23 cm in length and may have been used as supports for the larger bricks. Smaller sandstone rocks were found on the south side of the wall ranging from 2 to 6 cm in length.

The soil in the upper 7 cm of the unit was generally loosely packed and had some gravel and small rock intrusions (Figure 17). Below the top of the sandstone wall, the soil was noticeably different on the north and south sides of the wall. About 8 cm below surface, a layer of red-orange sandy soil appeared on the south side of the sandstone bricks. This layer of red-orange sandy soil varied in thickness from 1 to 11 cm on the south side of the bricks. Under the red-orange sandy soil was a layer of dark brown clayey soil and closely packed rocks (mostly of granite) ranging in size from 2 to 12 cm. The soil on the north side of the sandstone wall was a lighter brown than that on the south side and became clayey in some areas by 15 cm below surface. Two areas of red-orange clay appeared near the northern edge of the unit at about 13 cm below the surface.

The irises were primarily growing on the south side of the wall, but one group was growing on top of the sandstone wall. The plants were in the transition area from the red-orange sandy soil to the dark brown clayey soil with the rocks.

Sixteen fragments of flat glass were found in TU1. Flat glass was in every excavation unit and shovel test placed in the POW camp. This undoubtedly reflects the breakage of windows during the demolition or movement of the buildings. One small (0.7 g) piece of coal was also found in the unit, and this material is also ubiquitous over the site. Thirteen fragments of tarpaper were found in the unit. One fragment of an unidentifiable metal artifact was found in the second level. The artifact assemblage in the test unit reflects the general scatter of building debris expected when large numbers of buildings are demolished.

TU1 appears to be placed on the edge of a garden or flowerbed, and not the edge of a building, as was thought when the unit was laid out. The layer of red-orange sandy soil is probably a decorative soil placed on the south side of the bed as a landscaping aid. The layer of rocks and gravel below the red-orange sandy layer were perhaps placed there by the builders of the garden/flower bed in order to provide drainage for the planted flowers. The red-orange soil in the extreme northern portion of the unit may be related to the roadbed of nearby Chestnut Street or to other landscaping activities. If the red-orange sandy soil was at the surface during the camp's World War II occupation period, approximately seven cm of sediment have been deposited since that time, primarily through wind action.

The second test unit (TU2) was located opposite of Chestnut Street, to the east of Center Street (Figure 10a). This area was on the edge of a bank where soil had been removed for borrow. The 1945 aerial photograph (Figure 11) shows a discolored area in the same position, suggesting that this borrow pit may date to, or predate, World War II. The plans show an extension of Chestnut Street to the east of Center, but this does not show on the aerial photograph and there was no indication of it on the ground. It is likely that it was never constructed. Two lines of sandstone blocks appeared intermittently and appeared to line a walkway leading to concrete piers. These piers indicated a structure, and they were located just to the north of the eroded bank.

This area contained artifacts wherever erosion was occurring. Artifacts with potential to be temporally diagnostic were mapped and collected (Figure 10a). Fifty-eight sherds of a broken green glass bottle were collected (FS 5). The bottle has a crown finish and a round base. On the base the words "Duraglas, 2, Denver" are stamped. This is a container for a locally bottled beverage. Thirteen fragments of a clear bottle with an applied color label were also located (FS 4). The remaining writing states "Qwein's, ...ality, ...erages."

Also found on the surface here was a lightweight cabinet hasp (FS 3). FS 2 is a military button, with a backmark of "Waterbury." This is a Pattern 1912 button, and the same button style has been in use from 1912 to the present (Figure 18a).

The metal detector was used along this area to indicate the density of potential artifacts. The detector noted artifacts all along the edge of the bank. TU2 was placed in an area of very dense "hits." The first 10 cm (Figure 17) consisted of a sandy clay soil, with 10 to 20 percent gravel inclusions, and a number of artifacts. Several rust stains were noted in the bottom of this deposit, which were associated with iron nails.

A clayey sand deposit was encountered 10 cm below the surface. This deposit was densely packed and contained 10 percent granite and caliche inclusions. The caliche inclusions and clay-sized particles indicate that this deposit was formed in a wet, low-energy environment, associated with the drainage of the creek. The number of artifacts dropped off markedly in this deposit, with only four iron nails, three pieces of iron slag, and two pieces of glass. Sterile deposits were encountered at 20 cm below the surface, and excavation was discontinued.

TU2 contained numerous artifacts. This included 59 wire nails ranging in size from 16d to 3d. Eleven pieces of white stoneware were found. The pieces are not identifiable, but are consistent with an institutional utility ware. Twenty-two pieces of clear, flat glass were found, some of which were melted. Four pieces of the ubiquitous tarpaper were in this unit, as well as several small pieces of milk glass.

Two pieces of bottle glass are marked with applied color labels (FS 19 and FS 8, Figure 19). FS 19 is marked with a red and white applied color label. The remaining writing is "...ERAGE...,..TTLED UNDER LICENSE FROM..., ...S PRODUCTS CO. CHICAGO...." FS 8 has the following lettering in a white applied colored label: ".. ST BEV..., ERILIZED...." Both appear to be soda bottle fragments. This type of labeling was first used for commercial products in 1934 (Riley 1958) and is still used today.

The most interesting artifact recovered from the unit was a part of a winged badge (FS 6; Figure 18c). There is an empty shield where an enameled piece would probably have sat. Under the shield are the words "KEEP 'EM FLYING." This is not an official military badge and was probably a pin showing support of a unit or the military in general. The "KEEP 'EM FLYING" phrase was a standard World War II phrase of support for the military, and the piece is probably WWII vintage.

In fact, while most of the artifacts recovered from the garrison echelon area are not diagnostic of the Second World War (except perhaps the winged badge), most of them span the time period of the war and could date from the war period. While a number of artifacts were found in the borrow area, there is no indication of a concentrated dump area.

### Eastern Compound

The overlay of the topographic map on the aerial photograph (Figure 11) suggested that the eastern compound of the 3,000-man camp (Figure 10a) would be the least affected by military housing of the three POW compounds. But the plans for the trailer court were not included in the overlay since we did not locate these until we were doing research at the Directorate of Public Works while fieldwork was in progress. The 1961 topographic map does show three structures in this area and any construction of this trailer court would have impacted the eastern compound area. The area designated for privately owned trailers would have been a particularly serious impact on the compound, and this appears in fact to have been the only area of the trailer court actually constructed.

Features 1, 3, 4, 4A, 5, 6, and 9 were recorded in the eastern compound (Table 1). The roads corresponding to Able, Baker, and Charlie on the trailer court plans (Figures 4 and 12) are still easily discernable. In addition, there are several large pine trees that line up along the side of Able Street, suggesting an attempt at landscaping the area.

Feature 1 is a concrete-slab building footprint, approximately 100' long and 39.5' wide, located between the eastern and center compound of the northern POW camp. It is a rectangular footprint with a concrete ramp attached to either end (Figure 20). This is a foundation consisting of six large (16' x 30') concrete slabs bordered by smaller concrete blocks (3'9" in width). The blocks on the outside of the foundation are separated by metal dividers (¼" thick). Two concrete ramps slope downward from either end of the foundation. Iron and wood supports are present along the on the west of the foundation. Only iron supports are present on the east. The wood component of the support system is not present and has probably rotted away on the east. These were probably used to support the structure's walls.

The concrete slabs are cracked, and the blocks on the outside edges of the foundation are crumbling. When originally poured, the concrete was not spread evenly. Careless pouring of the concrete is also indicated by the impression of a large tire rut in the southeast corner. An inscription in the concrete reads: "3rd PLT CO. D 7th ENGR BN," suggesting the platoon responsible for pouring the slabs (Figure 21).

No building corresponds to this foundation on any of the aerial photographs dating to World War II. There is also no indication of this structure on either the plans for the POW camp or for the trailer court. However, this structure is in the correct location to be the large structure indicated on the 1961 U.S. Geological Society topographic map (Figure 11). In this case, it is likely that this building was standing in 1975 (the latest

date for the revision of the map). Thus, it appears this foundation was built sometime after the termination of the POW camp.

Feature 2 is a concrete-slab foundation in the eastern compound of the northern POW camp (Figure 22). The plumbing in the floor suggests the building may have originally related to a lavatory or laundry facility. The footprint consists of a rectangle with a small (about 4' x 4') entryway. A layer of red soil is present on the ground surface near Feature 2. This may have been used for landscaping, since a similar layer was found in the garrison echelon area. Broken gray and red-patterned linoleum fragments are attached to the concrete floor in some areas. Fragments of linoleum and glass extend away from Feature 2 up to about 15 feet. A manhole is located south of Feature 2 between the feature and the road.

Feature 2 has a concrete-slab floor. The rectangular entryway on the east does not have a concrete base, but linoleum fragments are on the ground surface in a rectangular pattern. There are metal supports around the outside of the concrete floor. The center of the west side has a 9"-x-9" drain in the floor, and ten pipes (ranging from 2" to 41/4") are located in the northwest quarter of the floor. There are nine sets of bolt holes (1/2" to 1") in the concrete floor. Six groups of bolts are in groups of four in the center of the north side and run from north to south. Three of these sets of holes are on the south side of the floor and run east to west. There are two rectangular areas of light gray fine-grained concrete in the northwest and northeast corners. On the threshold of the possible entryway is a 1"-wide intermittent strip of black linoleum or rubber, perhaps an adhesive substance. Below the threshold area there are faint traces of dark green paint on the concrete. The concrete is crumbling around the outside edges of the foundation.

This feature is in roughly the correct place for the lavatory for one of the 250-man companies in the eastern compound on the POW camp plans. However, the plans for the trailer court show a laundry facility in approximately the same location. It is likely that the trailer court may have taken advantage of some of the existing suprastructure and re-used some of the plumbing and sewer facilities from the POW camp. Similar linoleum was found near the existing tennis courts, in the location of the former 5,000-man camp. This would strengthen the argument that components of this feature date to the POW Camp era. In addition, this is the location of a structure no longer present on the 1961 topographic map, suggesting that the structure was not standing in recent decades.

Features 3, 4, 5, and 6 are all similar features that correspond to mess halls on the camp plans. Strengthening this argument, the measurements match those of the mess halls on the plans. Today, all consist of foundations in varying states of repair. Adjacent to Feature 4 is a concrete pad designated Feature 4A. This appears to be a later addition for an unknown purpose.

Feature 3 is a concrete pad 175' x 20' (Figure 23). Remains of the concrete foundation extend east-west. Remnants of the walls are also still there. The southern wall extends 175', and the northern wall extends 160' and ends in rubble on eastern end. The walls have iron support brackets set in the concrete every 80". The interior of the structure contains small amounts of glass on the surface. The walls sink below the ground surface on the western end of structure, leaving only small pebbles visible. The concrete foundation consists of a rough concrete base with gravel inclusions, covered by a finer concrete wash that has no gravel inclusions.

Feature 4 (Figure 24) consists of a concrete foundation with partial walls about 150' long and 20' wide. Feature 4A is a bi-level concrete floor approximately 55' long and 30' wide that extends south from Feature 4.

The west, north, and south walls of Feature 4 are still standing. The southwest corner of the foundation is in the roadway. The foundation walls in Feature 4 are constructed of concrete and are between 8 and 10 inches wide where they are molded into walls and exposed on the surface. Underneath the surface of the ground, the concrete does not appear to be molded into a wall (with right angles), and it measures about 15"

wide where it is exposed. Iron bolts project from the top of the foundation walls on the north wall about every 9".

Feature 4A consists of a bi-level concrete floor. The floors are constructed of concrete with gravel and rock inclusions and are covered with a thin layer of fine-grained concrete. The upper floor is one foot in thickness (L: 55' x W: 15') and rests on a base constructed of concrete blocks. The upper platform is 4' from the ground on the east side of Feature 4A. The lower floor is 2' below the upper floor and is 1' thick where it is exposed (L: 55' x W: 15'). Both concrete floors are reinforced with an iron rebar grid. A ½"-thick iron L-shaped bar on the west borders the lower floor.

The north and south walls of Feature 4 are mostly exposed on the surface. The wall on the west end is almost entirely below the surface. The interior of Feature 4 is primarily lower than the walls and is littered with fragments of sawn lumber, nails, and concrete. The upper and lower concrete platform floors of Feature 4A are cracked, broken, and crumbling in many areas. There is a 10'-x-2' section in the center of the south side of the upper platform that has broken away completely. A concrete ledge (2' wide) extends from the northern edge of the upper platform of Feature 4A to or on top of the southern wall of Feature 4. The ledge and the wall appear to be of equal height.

Feature 5 (Figure 25) is a rectangular concrete pad approximately 175' long and 20' wide. The structure consists of concrete slab foundation, with a raised surrounding foundation wall. Remains of concrete foundations extend east to west in the form of walls. The concrete base contains large gravel inclusions, washed with finer concrete with no gravel inclusions. The northern and southern walls are nine inches thick, and extend 175'. The western portion of structure contains a concrete floor that extends for 100 feet. This floor is littered with concrete rubble, glass, and refuse. The center of the structure contains concrete rubble, bits of metal, and gravel. One portion of rubble is covered by a layer of asphalt. The remaining 75' section of the eastern end of the structure lacks the cement floor. Some chunks of cement rubble are scattered inside and outside the eastern end. A 15' section at the end of the northern wall has fallen over.

Feature 6 consists of a concrete pad approximately 175' by 20' (Figure 26). Remains of the concrete foundations extend east to west in the form of a wall. Concrete bases contain large gravel inclusions, washed with a fine concrete with no gravel inclusions. Northern and southern walls are nine inches thick. The northern wall extends 175'; the southern wall turns to rubble at 165'. The structure contains a concrete floor, which extends the entire length of the structure. The central portions of the floor are now rubble, and support vegetation. Grass and small bits of metal are scattered throughout. The easternmost end of the structure is mostly rubble, with only the northern wall intact. The eastern end of the structure also contains several pieces of iron rebar, and two metal pipes along the northern wall.

Feature 9 consists of two concrete piers and associated eastern berm (Figure 27). It is approximately 60' long and 17' wide. Feature 9 probably reflects a truck or train siding. It does not appear on the plans for either the POW camp or the trailer court. The feature consists of two concrete walls (about 3' 3" in height and 1' in width) each with a concrete platform extending from the center of the base 2' 2.5" and being 7.5' long. Two large (1" in diameter) metal screws extend out of the platforms. Each wall also has a curved asphalt-covered road leading from the top of the wall east to Chiles Road. Between the two walls is a concrete platform (3.5' x 7.5') with four 1"-diameter metal screws extending 2" from it. There are two concrete pads on either side of the center platform between the center platform and the outside walls. Another small concrete pad (1' x 5') stands at the northwest corner of the feature. The area between the two outside walls and around the feature is littered with broken bottle glass, broken mirror pieces, nails, a snuff can lid, and other glass and metal fragments.

Two test units, Test Unit 3 and Test Unit 4, were used to explore the possibility of subsurface artifacts in the eastern compound (Figure 28). Test Unit 4 (TU4) was near Feature 2, and Test Unit 3 (TU3) was located north of the mess halls, in what should have been the barracks area. No indications of the barracks

could be seen on the surface, and the unit was placed to determine if excavation could bring any evidence of the barracks to light. Within these parameters, locating the units was assisted by the use of the metal detector. The units were placed over "hits" to ensure that at least a single artifact would be found in each unit.

Test Unit 3 (TU3) was approximately 30 m northeast of Feature 2. It was approximately at the entrance to one of the barrack buildings and was excavated to determine whether there might be subsurface remains associated with the barracks. A rubber grommet attached to an iron washer (FS 27) was visible on the surface, and the metal detector indicated a concentration of metal in the area. A reddish gravel layer occurred at 8 cm below the surface (Layer II, Figure 28). The deposit was loosely packed, and contained 40 percent gravel-sized particles, and 5 percent cobble-sized inclusions. Four pieces of flat glass, four pieces of clear glass, one piece of cement, one piece of plastic, one .52 shell casing, and one metal button-back came from this deposit. The plastic is a thin red plastic of the type covering vehicle brake lights. The casing is not military and is marked W.C.C. Also between 5 and 10 cm below surface was found a clutch back to a military insignia pin, such as a collar device (FS 29; Figure 18b). This type of clutch back dates to early WWII (D. Scott, personal communication, May 1996). From 15 to 20 cm below the surface came four glass fragments (two clear, two brown bottle glass), plus one iron nail, three pieces of ceramic tile, and one piece of cement (Figure 28).

At 17 cm below the surface (Level III, Figure 28) there was a deposit containing silt-sized particles, with 10 percent gravel inclusions. Between 15 and 20 cm below surface, both clear and brown glass fragments were still being located, as well as two pieces of plastic.

A second reddish gravel deposit (Layer IV, Figure 28) was found 20 cm below the surface in the southwest corner of the unit, and it reached the eastern portion of the unit by 25 cm below the surface. This deposit contained 40 percent gravel-sized inclusions, as well as 15 percent cobble-sized inclusions. The opening of an iron pipe protruded through the red gravel layer, near the north wall, at a depth of 20 cm below surface. The pipe had an attached iron cable. This matches the guy attachment shown in the plans for the transmission line to the trailer court (Figure 29). A deposit of cobbles surrounded the pipe in the northeastern portion of the unit. Nails, roofing tacks, a screw, three pieces of plastic, 16 pieces of glass, two pieces of tarpaper, and one longbone fragment from a medium-sized mammal came from the second red gravel deposit. Below this second red gravel layer, a deposit of dark clay appeared in the eastern and western walls of the unit. The dark clay contained three nails, each lying vertically.

The dark clay layer was probably the pre-occupation layer at the site. The iron pipe related to the transmission line for the trailer court. The deposition of the red gravel layer around the iron object suggests the two were contemporaneous. At least one red gravel deposit was related to the construction and landscaping of the trailer court.

Test Unit 4 (TU4) was on the north side of the entryway to Feature 2, the concrete foundation of a lavatory building or laundry facility. The unit was placed here because of a concentration indicated by the metal detector. The unit was excavated to 30 cm below the surface in six 5-cm levels.

Four layers of sediment were uncovered in this unit, the upper two sloping down to the north (Figure 28). The upper layer (Layer I) of soil was a dark brown, medium-grained, loosely packed soil with inclusions of small rocks and gravel of sandstone and granite. Layer I extended down from the surface about 5 cm in some areas in the center of the unit and extended down to 17 cm below surface in some areas in the northern half of the unit.

Below Layer I was a layer of fine- to medium-grained, reddish yellow sandy loam (Layer II). Layer II contained some small red sandstone gravel as well as soil. This layer appeared sporadically throughout the unit but was not evenly distributed across the unit. The reddish soil was often interspersed with areas of Layer I soil that became more compacted as it came down onto Layer II. Layer II extended to about 18-19 cm below

the surface in portions of the southern half of the unit and to about 25 cm below surface in portions of the northern half of the unit.

Below Layer II was a layer of dark brown clayey soil (Layer III) that extended to the bottom of the excavation unit. Layer III contained many rocks and gravel. Another layer, Layer IV, appeared around the north, west, and south edges of the unit. In some areas Layer IV was within Layer III and in other areas Layer IV was directly below Layer II. This layer was about 25-30 cm below the surface and was a large-grained, sandy, orange soil. It extended along the east wall of the unit for about 40 cm, coming from the south.

Linoleum tile fragments (N=1256) were found on the surface and throughout the unit. Overall, more tile fragments were collected from the south half of the unit than from the north side. The tile came from the lavatory foundation to the west, since the foundation is covered with eroding tiles. When Layer III was excavated, the number of tile fragments dropped off considerably, but tile was still present to 30 cm below surface. Window and bottle glass, nails, and concrete were found in all layers of the unit. At the transition from Layer II to Layer III a concentration of window and bottle (clear and brown) glass was found in the southwest corner of the unit. Most of this concentration was at the base of Layer II and imbedded in Layer III or in Layer IV and found between 10 and 20 cm below surface. Layer II contained concrete fragments, some with dark green paint on them. Layers II and III also contained paper clips and plastic electrical wire. Layer III contained numerous metal artifacts (nails, etc.), a fiberglass insulation hose fragment, coal, and a metal pipe (1½" in width) that runs nearly parallel to Feature 2.

Layer I contained numerous tile fragments as well as structural debris, perhaps from dismantling the building. Layer II, the red-orange soil, is thought to have been a decorative or functional layer of soil put in place by the users of the camp much like that seen in TU 1 and TU 3. The red soil may have been simply decorative, may have acted as a drainage aid, or may have helped keep dust from blowing. Layer II appears to have been a living surface, since many pieces of non-window glass were found in this layer and directly below it. Some of the glass fragments appear to be from beer or soda bottles. Many of the fragments that were immediately below Layer II may have been deposited in Layer II and have since fallen to the bottom of Layer II, as the red soil is very loose. Perhaps the glass fragments were deposited on top of Layer III underneath Layer II and then Layer II was put in at a later date, perhaps during the camp's occupation.

The metal objects in Layer III may be the remains of construction of the camp or they may have fallen through the loosely packed Layer II immediately above onto the clayey Layer III. All the metal objects in this unit were very corroded, probably due to a highly alkaline soil.

Layer I and II, and III to a lesser degree, slope downward from the south to the north through the unit. Layer I is about 7 cm deep on the south side of the unit and is about 17 cm deep on the north side. The layers in the unit may slope down to the north because water in that area drains towards the north/northeast and has deposited sediment in that direction. Prior to the construction of Camp Carson, a creek ran through the area just northeast of the test unit, and water still collects in this area even though the creek has been diverted and channeled to run north of the entire camp. Layer II may be higher on the south side than on the north side because it may have been built up around the building directly to the southwest.

In addition to the test units, a line of shovel tests (ST) was placed north of the mess halls (Figure 10a) to look for evidence of the POW barracks. These were placed in a line north from the northwest corner of Feature 5 (ST 1-9). They were placed at 3-m intervals and should have crossed the areas of the PX and barracks. The shovel tests averaged 35 cm deep and 45 cm wide. For the most part, the first 10 cm consisted of a dark yellowish brown clay loam (10YR4/4). The 10-20 cm level consisted of a weak red clay (10R4/4) with rock and gravel inclusions. The 20-35 cm level consisted of an olive-brown clay loam (3.5Y4/4). Nineteen iron nails were found in these nine shovel tests, as well as seven pieces of glass, three pieces of tarpaper, and two pieces of asphalt.

ST10 was west of Feature 2, and north of the access road. This unit was 50 cm wide and 30 cm deep. The first 5 cm consisted of a weak red deposit (10R5/2). From 5 to 15 cm below surface, the deposit was weak red in color (10R5/4) and was 30 percent gravel. The 15-30 cm level consisted of dark grayish brown clay (10YR4/2), which was 60 percent rock and gravel. No artifacts were found in this unit.

# The Remainder of the 3,000-Man Camp

Most of the remainder of the archeological remains occurred south of North Cordon Street (Figure 10a), and north of the east compound. If associated with the POW camp, this would make them affiliated either with the small compound for officers on the 3,000-man camp or with the fence and guard facilities located between the compounds and the garrison echelon. This includes Features 13, 15, 16, and 17.

Feature 13, a series of concrete piers and a concrete-slab foundation (Figure 30), represent the remains of a guard tower. The feature is approximately 12' 2" long and 6' 6" wide. Four concrete piers with iron fittings are arranged on the north, west, and south sides of the structure. A concrete-slab foundation is situated between the piers and a low external wall that surrounds the foundation. The concrete foundation around the outside is 4" wide, and iron rods emerge at irregular intervals. A portion of the north, and all of the east, foundation is missing. The concrete floor is cracked into two slabs, each 6' 1" wide and 6' 6" long. The surface of the floor is covered with clear broken glass, rusty iron nails with round heads, and pebbles. Around the outside of the structure are four concrete piers. Each is 16" x 16" square, with an iron bracket emerging from the top.

Feature 15 is a series of concrete features that appear to be concrete waste (Figure 31). The feature consists of 12 concrete pads or piers. Five of the pieces are generally flat. The large flat concrete pieces measure roughly 14' x 17', 8' x 10', 2' x 2', 8' x 4', and 2' x 2.5'. The 2' x 2.5' pieces are a thin veneer of concrete (about ¼" thick). The other seven concrete pieces are more rounded or lumpy and may be eroded concrete piers for building foundations. The five flat pieces appear as though they may be concrete waste, since they are not in any particular shape. One of the smaller pieces has a right angle projecting from the ground and appears to be intentionally set that way. There are wood boards and metal cables in rubber coating nearby.

Feature 16 consists of lines of stones along the edge of the ditch on the north and south sides of North Cordon Road (Figure 32). Feature 16a is a line of approximately 10 granite boulders, running east to west. It is approximately three meters long and 40 cm wide, on the north side of road. Feature 16b is approximately 30 meters southeast of 16a, on the south side of the road. The line consists of approximately 13 granite cobbles, running east to west. This group is also approximately three meters long and 40 cm wide.

Feature 17 is an alignment of six post-molds and deteriorated fence posts (Figure 33). This line reflects one of the fences that guarded the north boundary of the POW compound. The feature consists of six square, wooden fence posts aligned east to west approximately where the north fence for the POW camp should be. The best preserved are clearly made from a standard 4"-x-4" piece of lumber. One post appeared burned. All were apparently sawed off at ground level. Fence staples were found between two of the posts (not collected).

# 5,000-Man POW Camp

There were two problems in looking for archeological remains of the 5,000-man camp. The first is the short duration of the use of the camp as a POW camp. The facility was built under the same contract as the 3,000-man POW camp, but it was built for the use of a Services of Supply Battalion. It was not converted to POW facilities until 1944, and the use of the area as a POW camp ended in 1946. Thus, not all of the World War II use of the area is associated with the use of the area as a POW facility. Separating the two World War II components present would be almost impossible to do based on archeological data. The second

problem is the extensive areas that have been converted to military housing, destroying probably 90 percent of the POW camp area.

The aerial photograph-topographic map combination (Figure 11) was once again instrumental in locating remains. Using this instrument, we isolated two areas that had not been covered by extant housing. The first area is on the northeastern curve of the facility (Figure 34). Chiles Road presently bounds it to the east, and tennis courts and a ballfield to the west. The second area with the potential for archeological remains is adjacent to Highway 115, south of the westernmost military housing. Both would have been areas of POW barracks.

### Area 1

This area is presently covered in mowed grass and used as a recreational area. On the POW camp plans, it is a triangular area where Boulder Road and Bristol Street meet (Figure 8). The junction of the two roads is still fairly clear today (Figure 10b). Boulder Road stands out clearly in the mown grass as a slightly elevated area lined by two ditches (Figure 35). Bristol Street is less clear but still discernable (Figure 36). We were able to use this road junction as a landmark and pace to where the buildings should be. On the south side of Bristol Street we located a single concrete pier, indicating the footings of the barracks. To the north of Bristol Street, we located two such piers.

Also, north of Bristol Street, there was a scatter of linoleum, similar to that found in the eastern compound of the 3,000-man camp. This is a marbled, light blue and white design. There were two thicknesses of linoleum found. The thicker linoleum may be from the entrance stoop and the thinner from the interior of the structure.

Two techniques were used to examine the potential for subsurface remains: (1) metal detecting, and (2) shovel testing. The metal detector was used throughout the area the overlay suggested had the potential for remains. Scattered "hits" were found, but no concentrations of artifacts were indicated. The "hits" that were investigated consisted of nails and aluminum pull tabs. The shovel tests were placed at 3-m intervals, running east to west, south of the playground and east of the baseball field. The five 40-cm-wide and 40-cm-deep shovel tests (ST25-29) had almost no stratigraphic changes. The deposit in ST25-28 consisted entirely of brown sandy silt (7.5YR3/2). The final unit (ST29) contained dark grayish brown clay between 38 and 40 cm below the surface. All the artifacts found in these units were found in the first 5 cm. They contained the ubiquitous structural debris, consisting of nine iron nails and roofing tacks, seven metal pieces, and eleven pieces of glass.

That the shovel tests were all positive suggests that the debris from the buildings is scattered throughout the area. There were no non-structural artifacts, however.

#### Area 2

Military housing bounded this area on the north and east, Highway 115 to the west, and the camp boundary on the south (Figure 10b, west half). This would have been the south end of the westernmost compound in the camp. Boone Street, the road that bounded the camp to the west, was fairly visible. Brighton Road, which bounded the camp to the south, was not visible. Using the aerial photograph with the topographic map overlay for orientation, the crew conducted a pedestrian inventory where the barracks should have been. Nothing was seen.

As the creek and the road were both visible features, the creek bed was examined for evidence of a bridge. Feature 14 consists of the fill for a bridge. The soil is seen in a bank profile for approximately 9 feet horizontally. This is a red gravel deposit with granite pebbles and cobbles throughout. The deposit is roughly 30-35 cm below surface. It is lens-shaped, 3 m long and 15 cm thick. This is directly opposite rubble from a bridge on the north side of the creek. Above the red gravel deposit is a sandy gray deposit, about 30 cm

thick. Below the red gravel is a dark pebbly clay deposit, about 20 cm thick. Below are two meters of dark sandy clay.

Shovel Tests 11-24 were used to examine this area for the potential for subsurface remains. The first line of shovel tests (ST11-20) was laid out north to south at 3-m intervals. The second line (ST21-24) was east to west, in 3-m intervals, bisecting the first line in the center. All the shovel tests were 40 cm wide and 40 cm deep. For the first five shovel tests (ST11-15), the first 20 cm consisted of dark grayish brown silt (10YR4/2). From 20 to 40 cm below the surface, the deposit was brown silt (10YR4/3). Three iron nails, one 1975 nickel, one piece of bottle glass, and one piece of rubber were found in these test pits.

ST16 contained the same dark grayish brown deposit (10YR4/2) in the first 20 cm. From 20 to 30 cm, a dark gray sandy deposit occurred (10YR3/1). From 30 to 40 cm, the dark grayish brown deposit returned. Ten pieces of glass, one nail, one piece of concrete, and two pieces of coal were found in this shovel test.

The soil in ST17 was mottled. From 5 to 36 cm, the deposit changed gradually from very dark gray (10YR3/1) to dark yellowish brown sandy loam (10YR4/6). No artifacts were found in this unit.

Shovel Tests 18-20 differed from the others in the occurrence of a distinct C horizon. From 0-20 cm, the deposit was a dark grayish brown sandy loam (10YR4/2). From 20-38 cm, a reddish yellow deposit (7.5YR6/6) with gravel inclusions occurred. This is indicative of a natural horizon. From 38 to 40 cm, dark olive-gray clay (5Y3/2) appeared. No artifacts were found in these units.

The remaining four shovel tests (ST21-24) were laid out east to west, bisecting the first north to south line. The first 20 cm consisted of a dark grayish brown deposit (10YR4/2). From 20 to 40 cm, the deposit was either dark olive-gray clay (5Y3/2), or a brown gravelly clay deposit (10YR4/3). One nail, two pieces of glass, two pieces of ceramics, and four pieces of asphalt were found in these units.

Table 1. Features at 5EP1221.

Feature	Description
1	Large concrete building footprint
	(not World War II era).
2	Shower/ Latrine facility
3	Mess Hall. East Barracks area.
4/4A	Mess Hall. East Barracks area.
. 5	Mess Hall. East Barracks area.
6	Mess Hall. East Barracks area.
7	Sandstone stairs.
8	Brick-lined circular depression.
9	Truck or rail siding weigh station.
10	Sandstone block lines.
11	Domesticated iris.
12	Stairs and foundation.
13	Guard tower foundation.
14	Red gravel deposit.
15	Concrete slabs.
16A/16B	Granite lines of rock.
17	Line of fence posts.

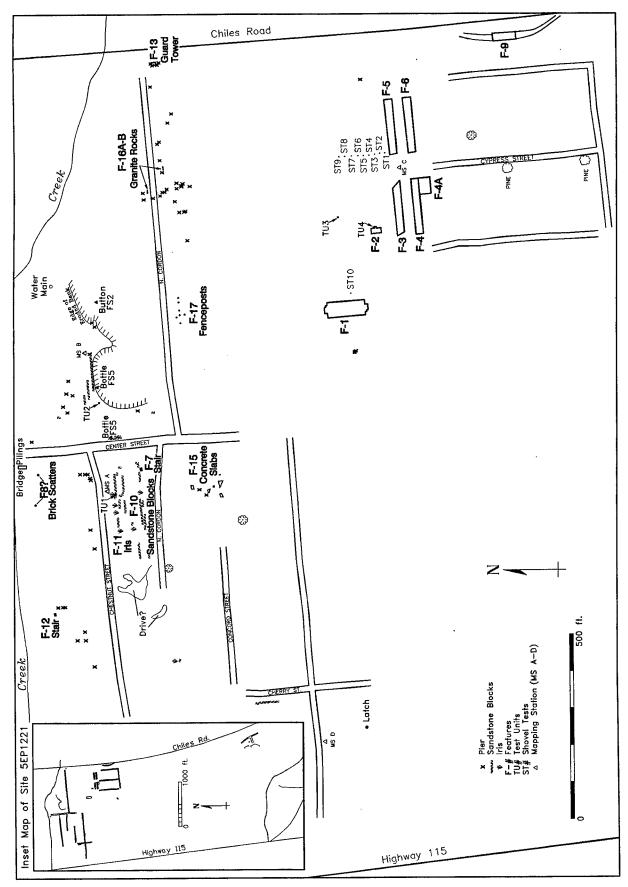


Figure 10a. Map of the archeological remains of the Fort Carson POW Camp, 5EP1221, north camp.

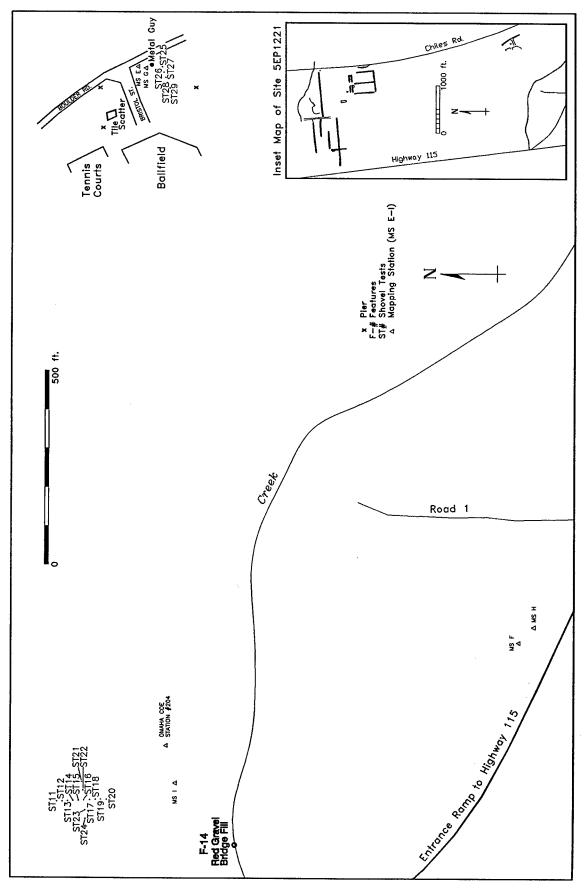


Figure 10b. Map of the archeological remains of the Fort Carson POW Camp, 5EP1221, south camp.

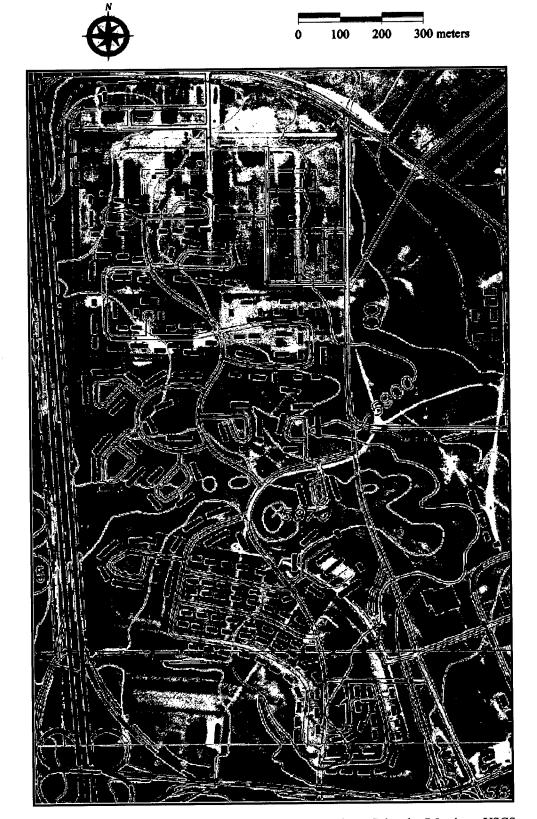


Figure 11. Roads and structures on the 1961 Colorado Springs, Colorado, 7.5-minute USGS topographic map, which was photorevised 1969 and 1975, are in color. This map was superimposed on a 1945 aerial photograph showing the 3,000-man internment camp to the north and the 5,000-man camp to the south. Map created by Archaeological Mapping Specialists.

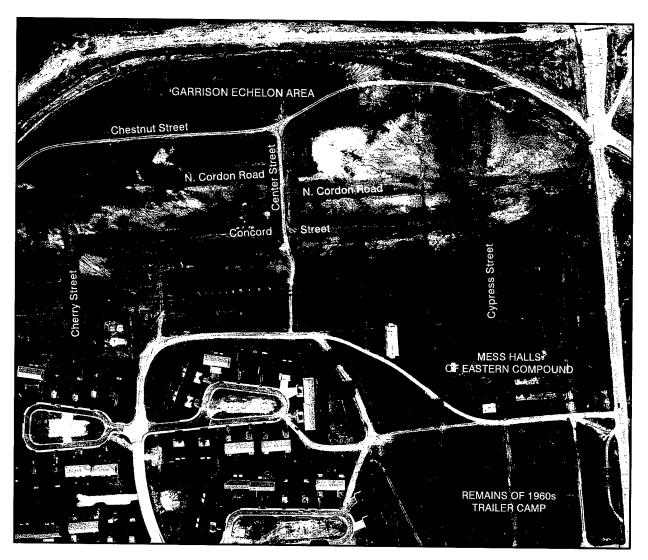


Figure 12. Aerial view of the archeological remains of 3,000-man POW camp and a modern subdivision, dated 11 June, 1995. Compare with the original plan of the 3,000-man POW camp in Figure 5.

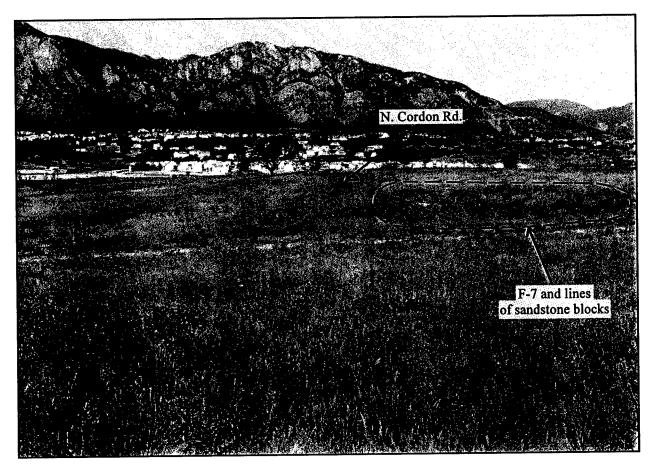


Figure 13. Looking west from Center Street, down North Cordon Road. The darker vegetation marks the road. Dashed line indicates the location of Feature 7 and the lines of sandstone blocks.



Figure 14. Feature 7, sandstone stairs. View to north.

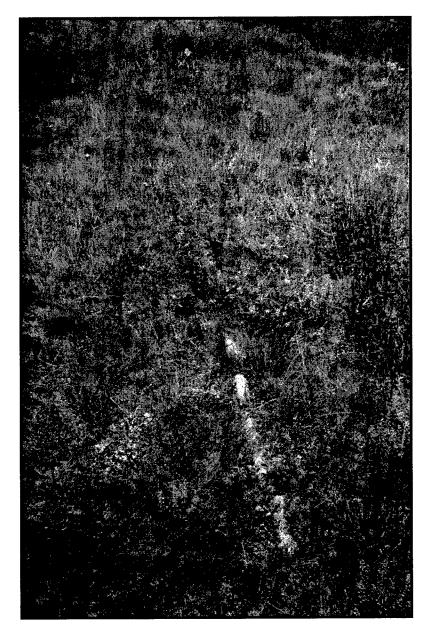
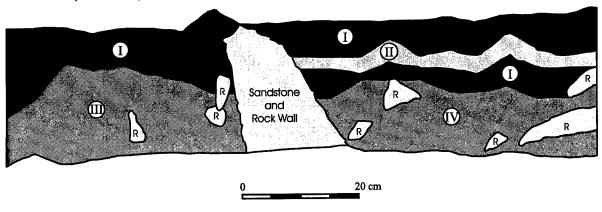


Figure 15. Feature 10, sandstone block lines. Eastern edge of northernmost block line.



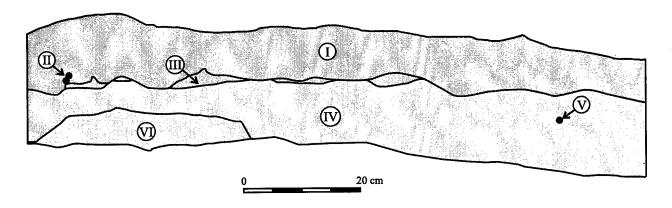
Figure 16. Feature 12, concrete foundations. Overview to the northwest.

## Test Unit 1 (West Wall)



- R Rocks
- I Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Clay
- II Light Reddish Brown Sandy Loam
- III Gray-Brown Clay Loam with 7% Gravel inclusions
- IV Gray-Brown Clay Loam with Gravel and Rock Inclusions-

## Test Unit 2 (East Wall)



- I Light Brownish Gray Sandy Clay with Gravel Inclusions
- II Nails
- III Rust Stains in soil Associated with Nails
- IV Gray-Light Gray Sandy Clay with Granite Inclusions and Caliche
- V Coal
- VI Very Pale Brown Sandy Loam with Gravel and Rock Inclusions

Figure 17. Profiles of Test Unit 1 and Test Unit 2.



Figure 18. Metal artifacts from 5EP1221: (a) FS 2, Pattern 1912 military button; (b) FS 29, a metal clutch back of an early World War II design; (c) FS 6, portion of a badge with the motto "Keep 'em Flying".

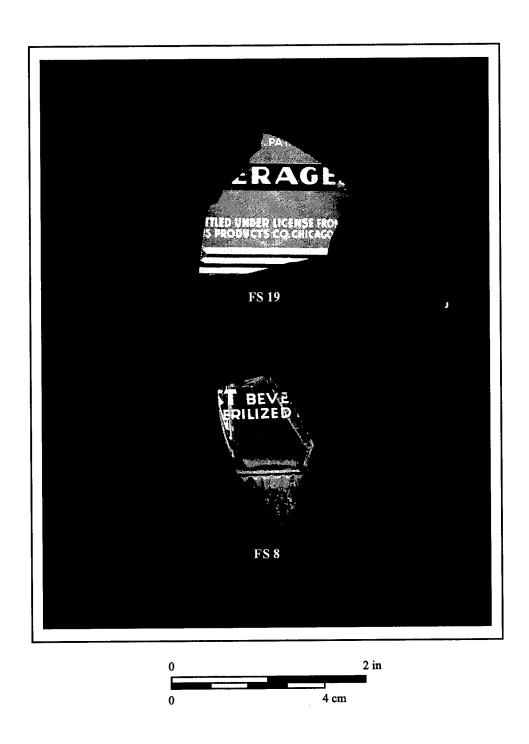


Figure 19. Bottle glass fragments with applied labels from Test Unit 2.

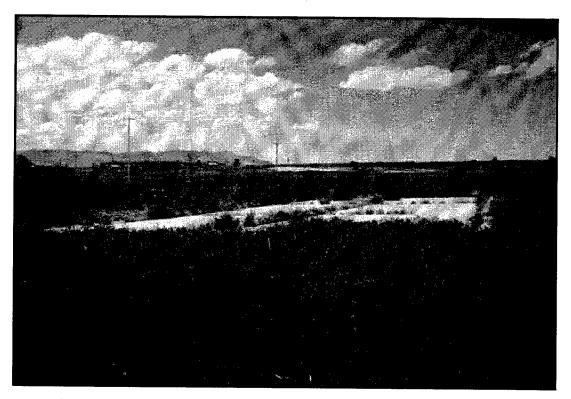


Figure 20. Feature 1, a concrete-slab building footprint. Overview to the northwest.

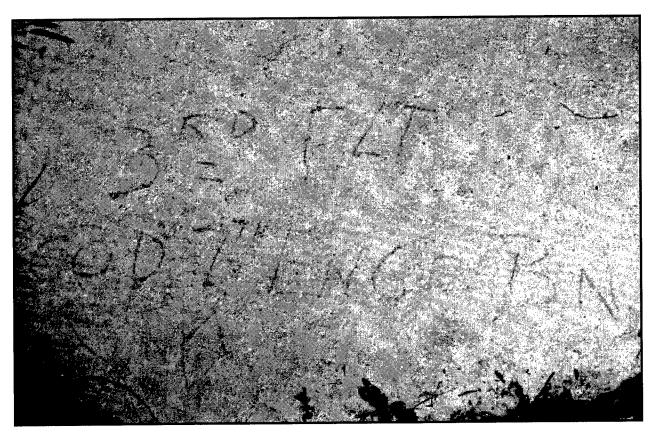


Figure 21. Inscription on the floor of Feature 1.

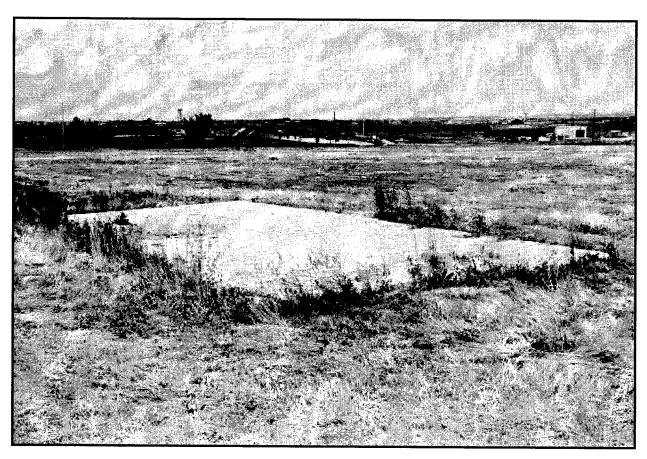


Figure 22. Feature 2. View to the northeast.

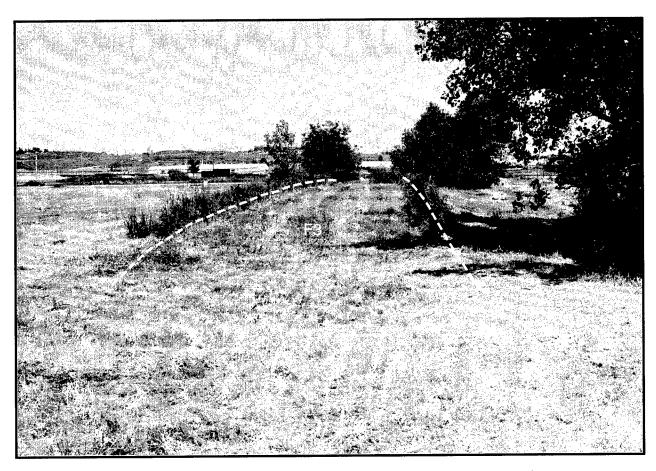


Figure 23. Feature 3. View to the east. Dashed lines indicate Feature 3 location.

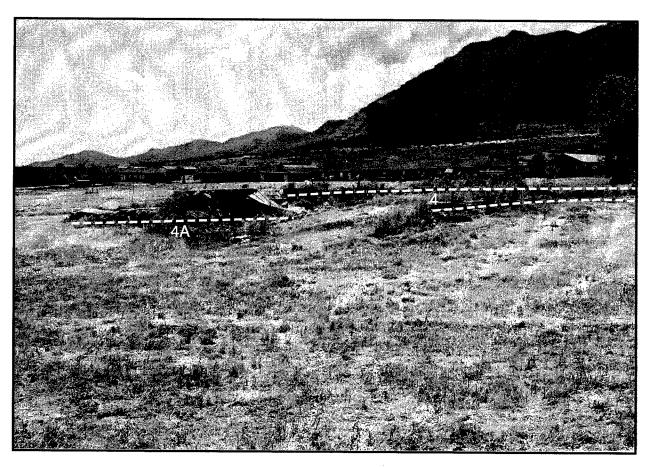


Figure 24. Feature 4. View to the southwest. Dashed lines indicate Feature 4 and 4A location.

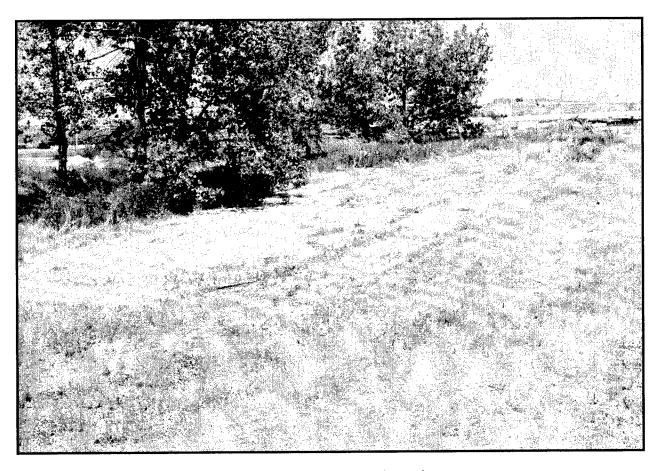


Figure 25. Feature 5. View to the northeast.

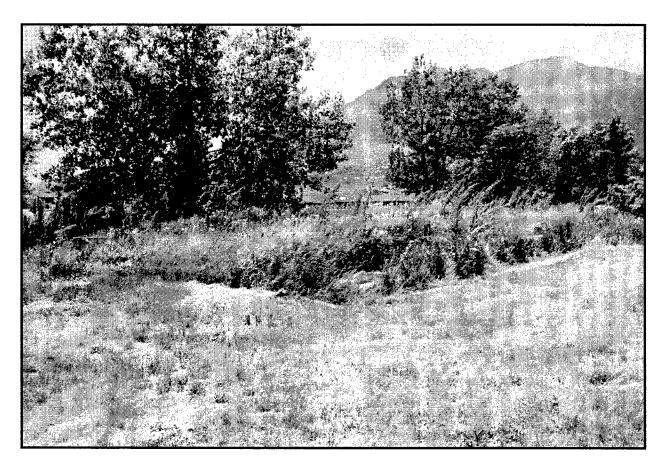


Figure 26. Feature 6. View to the southwest.

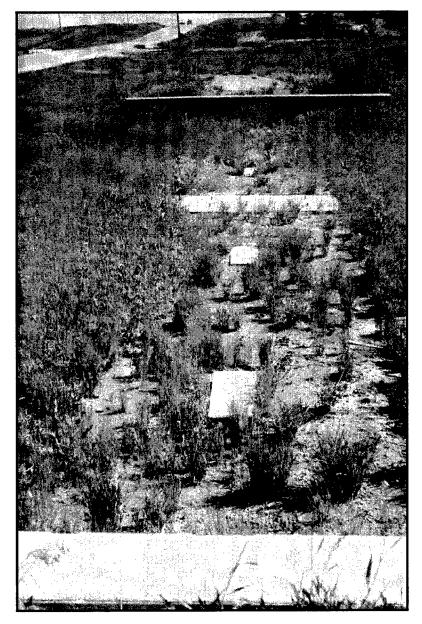
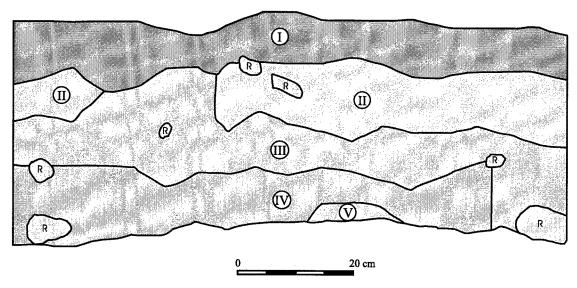


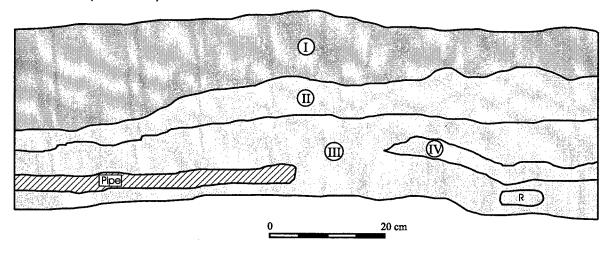
Figure 27. Feature 9. Overview to the south.

# Test Unit 3 (East Wall)



- R Rocks
- I Grayish Brown Loamy Sand
- II Reddish Yellow to Pale Brown Loam with Approximately 40% Gravel Inclusions
- III Light Brownish Gray Sandy Loam
- IV Reddish Brown to Pale Brown Loam with Approximately 40% Gravel and 15% Cobble Inclusions
- V Light Brownish Gray Clay Loam

# Test Unit 4 (East Wall)



- R Rocks
- I Brownish Gray Loam with 5% Gravel Inclusions
- II Reddish Yellow to Pale Brown Sandy Loam
- III Light Brownish Gray Clay Loam
- IV Reddish Yellow to Pale Brown Sand

Figure 28. Profiles of Test Unit 3 and Test Unit 4.

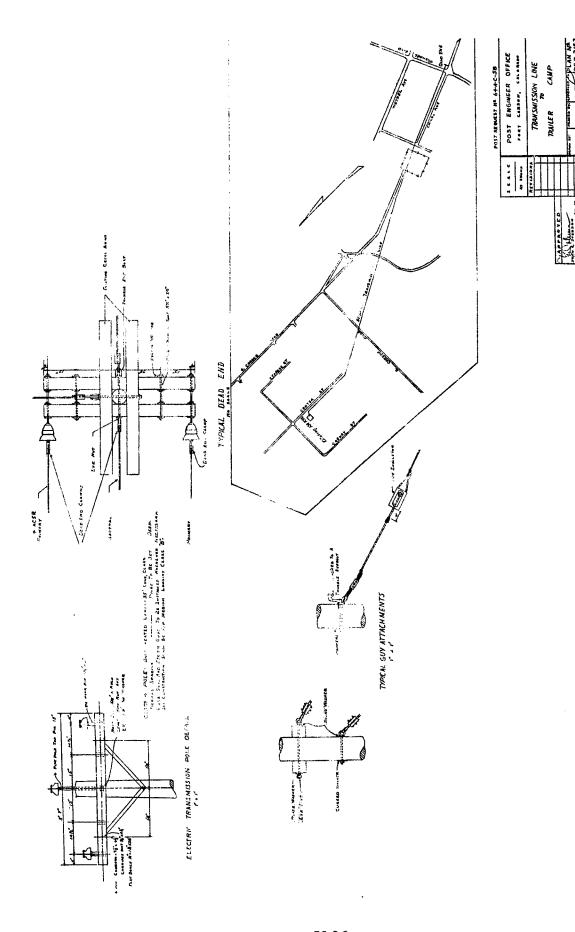


Figure 29. Plan PER 215-2. Transmission line to trailer court. Test Unit 3 contained a guy attachment as shown, indicating that a portion of the trailer camp was constructed on the internment camp.

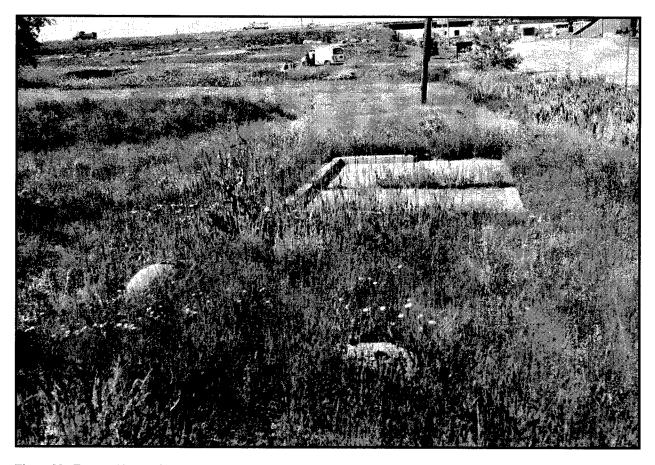


Figure 30. Feature 13, remains of concrete piers. These piers were probably the base for a guard tower at the POW camp. View to the north.

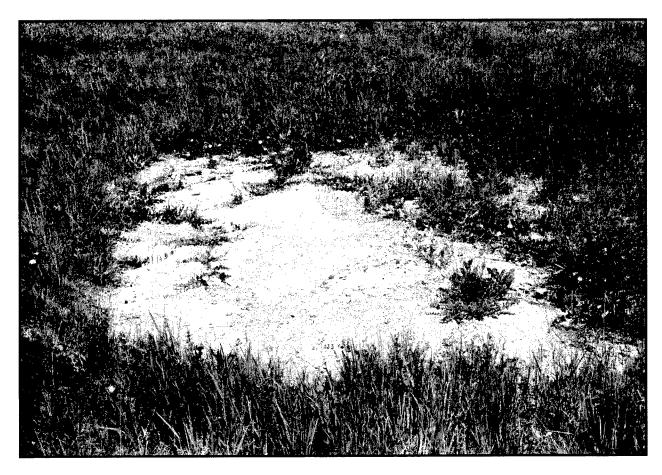


Figure 31. Feature 15, concrete features. View to east.

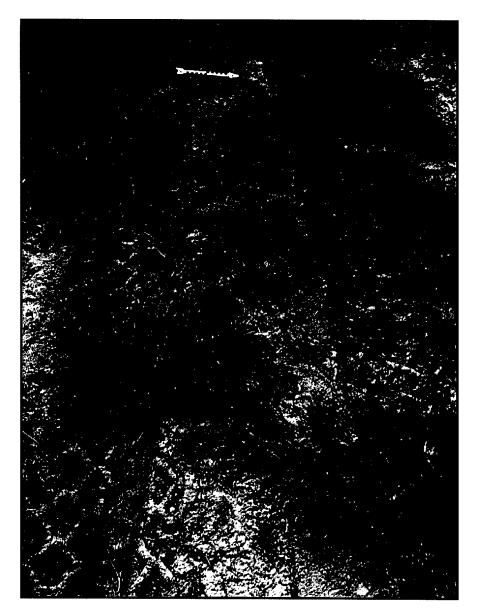


Figure 32. Feature 16, granite boulders (indicated by arrows) used to delineate the road. View to west.



Figure 33. Feature 17, an alignment of post-molds and deteriorated fence posts (indicated by arrows) that represent a fence along the north boundary of the POW compound. View to east.

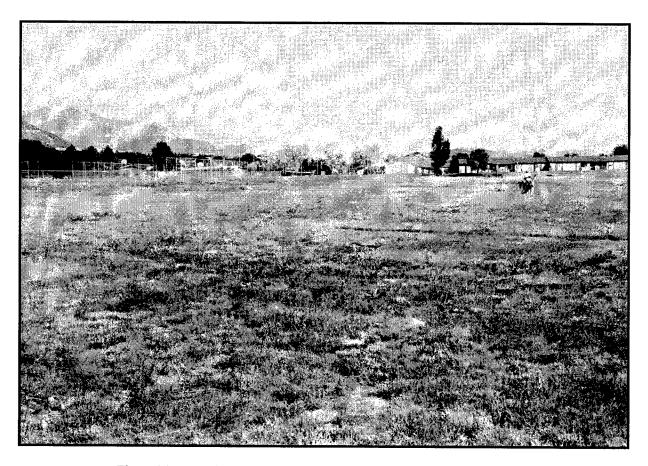


Figure 34. Overview of north end of 5,000-man camp. View to northwest.

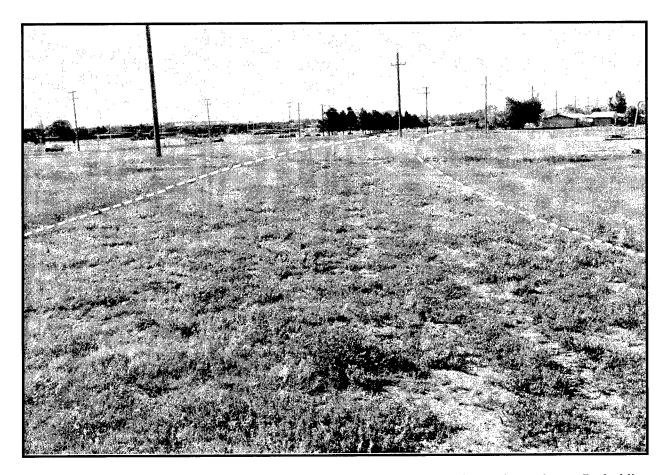


Figure 35. Boulder Road on the north and east side of the 5,000-man camp. View to the southeast. Dashed lines indicate location of Boulder Road.

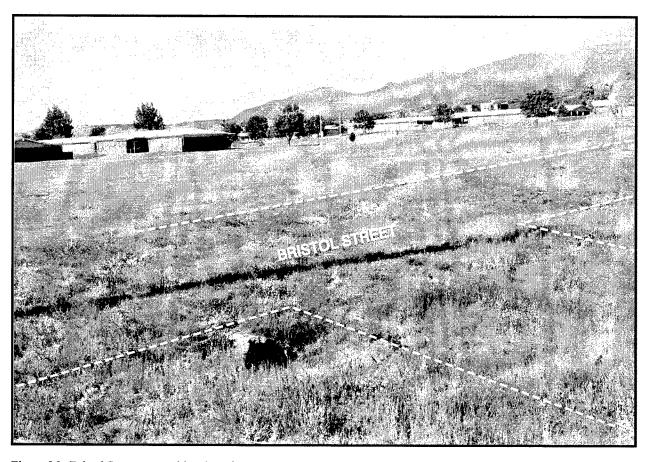


Figure 36. Bristol Street on outside edge of 5,000-man camp. View to the Southwest. Culvert empties into drainage ditch on side of former road.

V-44

# VI. Conclusions

# Evaluation of Research

The prisoner-of-war camp at Fort Carson is documented in the historic literature. There is a growing body of literature on World War II prisoner-of-war camps in the United States. While still not a well-known phenomenon, the United States is reaching a point in its history where World War II is far enough in the past that strong emotions once tied to this conflict are dissipating. The military penchant for uniformity ensures that life in most of the prisoner-of-war camps was similar in many ways. Thus, the camp structure, the work program, the re-education program, and recreational facilities at Camp Carson are all part of national programs.

The National Archives in Washington, D.C., holds many of the inspection reports, memorandums, orders, and other paperwork pertaining specifically to the camp. This paperwork is the bureaucratic lifeblood of the Army (and government in general). It documents the day-to-day decisions made by the Army regarding the prisoners. In addition, the National Archives holds copies of *Die PW Woche*, the newspaper published by the prisoners at Camp Carson. This publication was obviously heavily censored in regard to information about the war; however, it is still informative about the prisoners' daily lives.

The local newspapers, Camp Carson Mountaineer, the Colorado Springs Gazette and Telegraph, the Denver Post, and others all ran stories on Camp Carson and the prisoner-of-war camp. While the Army clearly used the press releases for positive public relations (bordering on pro-war propaganda), the stories detail everything from the decorations at the beer gardens in the camp (Camp Carson Mountaineer II (10): 1, 3) to biographical information on the chaplain at the camp (Colorado Springs Gazette and Telegraph November 7, 1943). These publications also rely heavily on photographs that also illuminate the day-to-day life of the prisoners. These publications are readily available on microfilm.

The Department of Public Works, Fort Carson, holds the original plans to the camp and the modifications made to the area over time. These plans, both the design and the as-built plans, show the physical structure of the camp and how it changed over time. Aerial photographs also show the physical structure of the camp and its layout.

In contrast to the existing historic documentation, there is little physical evidence at the camp. The camp refuse was probably integrated with the refuse from the remainder of the camp, and probably taken to the incinerator complex, so that there are no discrete dumps for the POW camp. Construction between 1946 and the present has destroyed most of the camp and impacted the remaining areas. The remaining areas of the camp are adjacent to military housing and are used for recreational purposes and are frequently traversed as shortcuts. This may partly explain the lack of debris other than construction debris, as any artifacts on the surface or shallowly buried would be seen and possibly collected by people using the area. This is not an isolated, intact site.

The major lack found in the documentation of the prisoner-of-war camp consists of personal accounts from the prisoners at the camp and the soldiers who served there. These oral histories, while no doubt repetitious, would add to our knowledge of life at the camp. As the people who served during World War II are now reaching their 70s and 80s, it is imperative that these oral histories be collected as soon as possible.

# Site Evaluation

The purpose of the archeological testing was to examine the physical remains of the POW camp for archeological integrity and subsurface remains. There are physical remains from the POW camp present in areas not landscaped for present military housing. Structural debris is the most common type of artifact present, consisting of tarpaper, nails, and window glass. These artifacts reflect the use of the military Series 700 buildings and the materials common to that building type throughout the United States. Many examples of these "temporary" buildings are still standing at Fort Carson (Barnes 1991) and throughout the country (Garner 1993).

Most of the artifacts located in the areas with the potential for physical integrity span the World War II POW Camp era, but are not specific to it. The exceptions are the winged badge and the early WWII insignia pin clutch back. While these artifacts are typical of the WWII era, they are not specific to a prisoner-of-war context.

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# Appendix A

Camp Carson Inspection Report
18 December 1943

Page numbers on the following pages are the page numbers of the original document



# HEADQUARTERS ARMY SERVICE FORCES OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

SPMGA (43) 680.2

18 December 1943

MEMORANDUM for Assistant Director, Prisoner of War Division, P.M.G.O.

Subject: Inspection Report on Prisoner of War Camp, Camp Carson,

Colorado.

Camp: Prisoner of War Camp, Camp Carson, Colorado.

Location: Seven miles south of Colorado Springs on the reservation of

Camp Carson.

Telephone Phimber: Maine 8000, Extension 631.

Date Visited: 23-24 November 1943.

Came Commender: Lt. Col. E. F. Frakes.

Executive Officer: Captain Lathrop B. Read, Jr.

Other Officers and their duties: See Tab "A".

Date of Activation: 18 December 1942.

Number of Prisoners: 2933. There are 399 of these now at side camps.

Nationality: German.

Has Processing Been Completed? All processing has been completed except for one photograph which has never been taken.

Panking Prisoner of War Spokesman: Stabsfeldwebel Rabethge.

### A. PHYSICAL PLANT.

### 1. Geneva Convention.

a. <u>Description of quarters</u>. The camp is composed of Theatre of Operations type barracks arranged according to the standard layout for a 3000 man camp. The barracks are covered with a tan, sended composition board with tar paper roofs. They permit sufficient air space for a maximum of 50 men per barrack, which is the present allotment of occupants.

b. <u>Sanitary Measures</u>. Standard latrines and other sanitary facilities are provided. Meticulous policing was evident throughout the

area occupied by prisoners including the barracks, mess halls and latrines. The camp was well drained by deep drainage ditches which were lined with rock riprap by the prisoners.

c. Medical Facilities. One dispensary was operated for all three compounds under the supervision of an American doctor on special duty from the Station Hospital. In as much as the gates between all compounds are permitted to be open at all times during the day, one dispensary has been found to be adequate for daily sick call. A dental clinic, equipped with two chairs and other necessary equipment, is operated in this dispensary by two dentists on special duty from the Station Hospital. The Station Hospital on the Main Post is used for all serious illnesses. Two wards have been reserved for prisoners of war. A kitchen and mess hall for the prisoner of war patients are connected with these wards.

# 2. Security features.

- a. <u>Guard Towers</u>. Standard octagonal guard towers are used. Each contains two machine guns on stationary tables placed in such a position that they cover the fences satisfactorily. There are three guards in each tower at all times, one on the cat walk, one in the tower and one on the alert who is free to sleep in the tower if he wishes. Their assignments are alternated curing a twenty-four hour period.
- b. Fences and Lighting. Fences are constructed of non-graduated hog wire with a barbed wire overhang. A ten foot deadline is marked by a small ditch used for drainage purposes. Although all athletics are conducted within the compound, since the recreation area is not suitable for soccer fields, the guards in the towers have been instructed to allow prisoners to approach the fence to recover soccer balls. There has been no difficulty encountered in this arrangement. A heavily loaded truck is run between the fences each week to break down tunnels which may have been dug. The flood lights have proven satisfactory and auxiliary lights powered by batteries are available in case of a power breakdown.
- c. <u>Line of Fire</u>. Except for the recreation area, the terrain is uniformly flat and there are no buildings or defilated areas to interfere with the line of fire.
- d. <u>Proximity of buildings to fences</u>. The nearest building is approximately twenty-five yards from the fences.
- e. <u>Dogs</u>. Four dogs have been assigned to this camp. Two are used each night to check the fences and perimeter area. They have proven satisfactory but the camp commander did not think that additional dogs were necessary.

# f. Proximity of railroads, aimorts, etc.

- (1) The main line of the railroad runs a mile and a half from the camp with a siding into the Main Post which passes within 800 yards of the prisoner of war stockade.
  - (2) An Army air field is three miles from the camp.
- g. <u>Miscellaneous</u>. No guards are used for those prisoners working in the administrative area during the day. In place of a guard for each work detail in this area, a perimeter guard around the entire camp is posted. The gates between the compounds remain open during the day and the prisoners are allowed to circulate freely within the stockade. No difficulty has been encountered because of this freedom and there have been no escapes from this camp since prisoners were assigned to it. The camp commander had not decided as yet what privileges would be allowed the prisoners or what changes would be made in the present system when officer prisoners were received from Trinidad. However, he anticipated trouble from these officers similar to that experienced at Trinidad and stated that he would prefer to isolate those officers in their own area and not employ them in any capacity.
- 3. General Appearance. This camp is located on a plateau east of a ridge of mountains, the most prominent peak of which is Pikes Peak. As a result, the camp has a very attractive background. The camp itself is well policed. The drainage ditches are lined with rock, the walks are bordered with rocks, small trees, flower and rock gardens and miniature villages constructed by the prisoners add to its attractive appearance. There are no shade trees in the area, however. The tan composition board covering on the outside of the barracks blends very well with the landscape.

### B. ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATION.

### 1. Geneva Convention.

- a. <u>Segregation</u>. There are no officers at this camp at present. The camp commander had been instructed to proceed to Prisoner of War Camp, Trinidad, Colorado, in order to select thirty-two officers to be transferred to his camp. Suitable quarters are available for them in a separate compound.
- b. <u>Treatment of prisoners</u>. Prisoners at this camp are given a great number of privileges, as described above, but any violation of regulations is punished promptly and in a firm and impartial manner. As a result, the prisoners appeared to have the greatest respect for the camp commander.

# c. Labor detachments.

- (1) Type of Class one labor. General policing and internal administration.
- (2) Type of Class two labor. Kitchen police and cooks in enlisted and officers messes, hospital and dispensary orderlies, riprap work, quarry work, grading, common labor for the post engineers work in the Quartermaster laundry and in the C and E Repair Shops.

(3) Availability of Class two work projects. It is contemplated that contracts will be negotiated for work during the winter in cutting ice and loading rock at a quarry. All agricultural work has been terminated for the season.

### d. Food.

- (1) Kitchen and mess equipment. Satisfactory.
- (2) Special rations. The usual changes in rations to suit national tastes have been made. As a result, more bread, flour, cabbage and sauerkraut is issued in place of meat.
  - (3) Supplemental rations from vegetable gardens. None.

### e. Clothing.

- (1) Marking of enlisted men's outer garments. All clothing worn by the prisoners was marked with orange paint at the time of this visit. Considerable difficulty had been experienced, however, in obtaining paint and in making the orange paint adhere to the clothing. Because of this, the orange paint is not considered satisfactory and an attempt will be made to obtain white paint for marking clothing in the future. The prisoners have been allowed to retain their national uniforms.
- (2) Exemption of officers' garments from marking. There were no officers assigned to this camp at the time of this visit.
- (3) <u>Sufficiency for work details</u>. All prisoners have been issued sufficient work clothes.

# f. Medical attention.

- (1) Average size of sick call. Approximately 45, consisting mostly of cases of common colds, boils and nervous disorders.
- (2) <u>Hospital</u>. 6l patients were hospitalized, including one officer from Prisoner of War Camp, Trinidad, Colorado, who was to return to Trinidad during the next week.
  - (3) Number of wounded to be considered for repatriation. None.
- (4) <u>Mental and neurotic cases</u>. There are 30 cases of psychoneurosis of various degrees. Two of these cases have been hospitalized in the Station Hospital of which one is a possibility for repatriation.
- (5) <u>Use of prisoner medical personnel</u>. There were only two certified medical personnel employed in the hospital as the number of these personnel assigned to this camo is small. Other prisoners were used as orderlies according to the daily needs of the hospital.

### g. Prisoner of war correspondence.

- (1) Length of time required for outgoing mail censorship.

  Less than twenty-four hours. It was found to be necessary at this camp to maintain a limited censorship of outgoing mail in order to have the prisoners comply with regulations as to form and centent. Although correspondence regulations were posted conspicuously, censorship regulations continued to be violated causing delay and dissatisfaction on the part of the prisoners regarding outgoing mail because the District Postal Censor returned large quantities of it. Since the mail has been censored at the camp, this difficulty has been obviated. This censorship of outgoing mail is conducted by the American interpreters.
  - (2) Incoming mail. Delivered immediately.
- (3) Forms. There was a shortege of PMG Form No. 6-1. The requisition for a supply of these forms had been submitted to Omaha.
- h. <u>Side camps and agricultural details</u>. There are 348 prisoners at a side camp at Fort Warren, Wyoming, employed in the Quartermaster laundry and other maintenance work on the post. Another 51 prisoners are assigned to a side camp at Rocky Mountain Arsenal near Denver. A small group, varying between 15 and 35 prisoners, are employed daily loading rock at a rock quarry about 30 miles from the camp.
- (1) <u>Rations</u>. The prisoners assigned to Fort Warren are rationed at that post and those at Rocky Mountain Arsenal are furnished rations from Fort Logan, Colorado. The prisoners working in the rock quarry are furnished box lunches for their noon-day meal.
- Rocky Mountain Arsenal were transported there in Army trucks. Prisoners assigned to the rock quarry and those who worked this summer for private employers were transported in trucks furnished by the employer. Recently some difficulty has been experienced in determining the deduction which the employers may take from the contract price for transportation costs because the representatives of the WMC recommended that an allowance of 12 cents a mile per truck be granted. The camp commander considered this allowance to be exorbitant, particularly for those contracts where the total mileage allowance results in less than eighty cents of the contract price being left to the government.
- (3) <u>Sanitation</u>. All sanitary facilities are available at Fort Warren and Rocky Mountain Arsenal. In the case of details working out of the base camp, it is customary for the prisoners to take arinking water with them when they leave the camp.
- (4) Ratio of guards to prisoners. One to five in the side camps and one to ten in other work details outside of the camp.

#### 2. General.

# a. Recreational facilities.

- (1) Moving picture entertainment. Two moving picture shows are given a week in a recreation hall in one of the compounds. These shows are available to occupants of all the compounds. The projector is borrowed from the Main Post.
- (2) Games, sports and recreation kits. There are some games and athletic equipment in the camp which have been furnished by the War Prisoners' Aid and various church organizations in the vicinity. The eight standard athletic kits furnished through this office appear to be well worn and depleted through hard use. The recreation area in the camp is not used because it is located on a slope. Soccer fields have been laid out within the compounds and the prisoners seem to be satisfied with this arrangement.
- (3) <u>Prisoner orchestras and theatricals</u>. Three orchestras have been organized in this camp and there is a very active little theatre group which at the time of visit was preparing and rehearsing a Christmas play.
- (4) <u>Recreation rooms</u>. Recreation rooms have been provided in each compound. In as much as the compounds are open to all, one recreation room has been converted into a chapel, another into a movie house and the third into a theatre. The furniture which was furnished through this office was not used in recreation rooms but was scattered throughout the compounds in the library and various orderly rooms.
- (5) <u>Garden tools</u>. A sufficient number of garden tools were available to police and grade the compound and administrative areas.
- (6) <u>Work shops</u>. There were three work shops, one in each compound, but they were not in use at the time of this visit. It was decided that they were fire hazards because of the type of electrical wiring originally installed consisting of drop cords for the electrical power tools furnished through this office. Wall outlets were being installed and the dirt floors of the buildings were being packed with clay before the work shops were to be put in operation.
- (7) <u>Library</u>. This camp has a library of 800 books furnished by the War Prisoners' Aid, purchased by the chaplain or donated by local churches.
- (8) <u>Miscellaneous</u>. A weekly newspaper, a copy of which is attached as Tab "B", is published by the prisoners at this camp. Profits from the canteen are used to defray expenses.

- b. <u>Prisoner of war canteens</u>. Prisoner of war canteens were well stocked. However, they were not being operated separately from the exchange for military personnel outside of the compound. The camp commander stated that he had attempted to comply with paragraph 71b, Prisoner of War Circular No. 1, but that the Commanding Officer, Camp Carson, had refused to allow compliance with this regulation.
- c. Records maintained at camp. Complete records are kept and maintained by prisoner of war personnel in a central personnel office within the stockade. They include personnel, work and pay records and the prisoners are employed also in making up their own payrolls.

#### C. PERSONNEL

- 1. Headquarters' Detachment.
- a. Strength. Twenty-four officers and seventy-five enlisted men have been assigned to this camp.
- b. <u>Familiarity with Geneva Convention</u>. Officers and enlisted men have been required to attend classes on the Geneva Convention for two months for an hour each day.
  - 2. Military Police Escort Guard Companies.
- a. <u>Strength</u>. The 403rd and 404th Military Police Escort Guard Companies assigned to this camp are at full strength. Fifty-two enlisted men of the 423rd Military Police Escort Guard Company which also is assigned to this camp are present. Eighty-two members of this company have been overseas for the last eix months.
  - b. <u>Efficiency</u>. Satisfactory.
  - c. Equipment. Satisfactory.
- d. Attitude toward prisoners. The members of the guard company have attended classes in the Geneva Convention. No incidents between the guards and the prisoners have occurred.

### D. COMPLAINTS.

1. The ranking spokesman had submitted a complaint to the Protecting Power that prisoners of war who were being driven to their work site on the reservation in a truck were subjected to tear gas thrown at them by an American soldier. Investigation has revealed, however, that the truck containing the prisoners had been driven through a cloud of tear gas while troops from the Main Post were having a demonstration. There was no evidence indicating that they had been subjected to tear gas intentionally.

2. The camp spokesman requested that the prisoners be excused from work on German holidays. The camp commander refused this request in one instance and the prisoners refused to wear work clothes on that day. They were confined to their respective compounds because of this refusal to work. This officer explained to the spokesman that prisoners were not intitled to any holiday not granted to members of our Armed Forces.

# E. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CAMP COMMANDER.

- The camp commander recommended that the 423rd Military Police Escort Guard Company either be replaced by another company which was at full strength or that the eighty-two men who were overseas be transferred out of the 423rd Military Police Escort Guard Company and that replacements be assigned to the company to bring it to full strength. He stated that the 423rd Military Police Escort Guard Company had no information where the eighty-two men on detached service were located, that in several instances men from this detachment had been returned to this country and dismissed from service or reassigned to other organizations without the present organization being informed. In addition, a letter had been received from the officer now in charge of the eighty-two men on detached service requesting that various men be promoted to first sergeant, supply sergeant and other ranks, but of course this was impossible because those ratings were held at Camp Carson by the men remaining there. Not only does their absence intensify the guard problem, but it also is unfair to the individuals on detached service who at present have no chance of promotion.
- 2. The camp commander recommended that all prisoner of war camps be designated as independent installations. This recommendation was motivated by the friction experienced at this camp with the commanding officer of the Main Post. The disagreement regarding the operation of prisoner of war canteens separate from the post exchange was but one of the disagreements existing between the prisoner of war camp commander and the post commander.
- 3. It was recommended that authorization be granted for the sale of articles made by the prisoners of war through the post exchange. Some difficulty was experienced at this camp because of the prisoners selling hobby articles by smuggling them out of the compound and selling them to American military personnel and civilians. This officer informed the camp commander that authorization for selling prisoner of war made articles was under consideration and probably would appear shortly in a prisoner of war circular.

### F. REMARKS.

This camp was well organized and was operating smoothly. Administratively and physically it was one of the most attractive camps visited in the Seventh Service Command. The spirit both within and without the stockade was excellent.

Nobert D. Themsel.
Robert B. Heinkel.

Captain, C. M. P.,

Prisoner of War Division.

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